Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875. 23.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENT per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. subscription received to the WEEKLY for less han six months.

THE GROWTH OF TRUE RECONCILIATION.

We publish elsewhere a pretty full synopsis of the recent speech of ex President DAVIS at the Texas State Fair, which has been so much commented upon by the press of the country. All of the independent papers of the North, as the *Herald* and *Tribune*, of New York, and such leading Republican organs as the New York *Times* and the Springfield *Republican*, have spoken in the highest commendation of the speech. They hail it as evidence of renewed attachment to the Union on the part of the great Confederate Chieftain, and base upon it the hope that every vestige of hostility to the Federal Government is dying out in the South. His speech, in connection with the Centennial and Memorial Celebrations, in all of which the spirit of true patriotism is manifest, has, beyond doubt, brought about a better state of feeling between the sections than has existed since the opening of hostilities in 1861.

Yet these celebrations and this speech have been attacked in the columns of the Administration organs. Such papers as the Washington *Chronicle* and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* find in them fresh evidence of latent treason. Our celebrations are merely the meetings of rebels for better organization, and the speech of Mr. DAVIS is made to create a sympathy at the North and to blind others as to his real sentiments and purposes.

When our people were silent it was denounced as the sullenness of traitors; when we spoke kindly of our leading men and dropped a tear over the graves of our kindred and friends, it was the mutterings of disloyalty. Now our patriotic enthusiasm, whether at the memorial services at Augusta, from General EVANS, or at the Charlotte Centennial from Judge KERR, Governor VANCE, Mr. BRIGHT and other distinguished Southerners, or at Houston, from the lips of Mr. DAVIS, is proclaimed to be the mutterings of a coming storm. The latter gentlemen is even twitted with aspirations for the Presidency, and prejudice is being attempted to be excited against leading Northern Democrats who have been prominently mentioned in connection with that exalted position.

We are glad to know however that despite these efforts, a better feeling prevails throughout the country. This is manifested in many ways, and in none is it more marked than in the recent appointments by the Centennial Commission having in charge the celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. At one time it looked as if it was not only to be a sectional but a political celebration, as no Democrat, certainly in the South, was allowed a position in connection with it, a fact which is still true in this State. But now by the appointment of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi and the Hon. Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, as orators, and in placing General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the military parade, General Sherman being the Chief Marshal, it begins to look as if it was intended to have a *National* celebration. We are heartily glad of this. It will do good throughout the entire country.

P. S. Since the above was in type, a telegram has been received from Hartford, which is published this morning, denying that any selection for orators, poets or marshals have been made. Hartford is the home of General Hawley, the President of the Centennial Commission, from which it would seem that the denial was by authority. It is probable then, that our gushing patriotism yesterday and to day has been thrown away, and no such judicious selections are to b made. Yet we prefer to publish what we have written than to suppress it, as we place upon record the feelings which animate our people in regard to this great celebration. While we will hail with infinite pleasure every evidence that true patriotism and love of liberty would give direction to these ceremonies, we are prepared for a contrary course. We are accustomed to rebuffs, and we can abide them even on the Fourth of July, 1876.

The Wilmington JOURNAL enumerates, among the good effects of the Mecklenburg Centennial, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, that it is directing attention to the early history of North Carolina, which is too little known even by intelligent men within the State. The JOURNAL implies what all intelligent men are painfully aware is correct. Neglect of colonial history has been one of the greatest faults of the Southern educational system.— In nearly all the Southern States the local historian is the rare exception, and for this reason we are straying away from many old landmarks which should serve both to warn and direct in the social as well as the political sphere. We are not inclined to be old fogy; nevertheless we think there was a good deal of sound sense in the way our ancestors thought and acted, and in a revival of a taste for our earlier history we see at least an opportunity to profit by their example. The subject is worthy of the consideration of our educators.

The mystery of young Casper Hauser at one time agitated Europe equally with that of the Iron Mask. The New York *Sunday Mercury* claims that the boy's identity has at last been established, and bases its article, which we publish this morning, upon the revelations of the Frankfort *Gazette*, which have made an immense sensation in Germany and caused the paper to be prosecuted by powerful nobles, who are interested in keeping the truth of Casper Hauser buried in his grave. If the statements of the Frankfort *Gazette* are founded upon fact, and the mystery is a mystery no more, we need not yet despair of finding out who murdered Dr. Burdell, and the authorship of "*Junius*."

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.

We give in our local columns this morning another chapter in the life of the man who once lived and moved and had his being in this goodly city, under what seems to have been an assumed name of C. W. Warren. And the mystery of his life, his purposes and his ultimate end still remains unsolved. He changes his name, his appearance, his location, his religion, almost as often as he changes his shirt. In fact, he is constant in nothing except devotion to his assumed clerical calling. He is accused of no thefts, save stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, yet he has enough money to fly to the uttermost parts of the country, if for nothing else, to avoid paying hotel bills. While he is fruitful in resorts to avoid arrest, he seems barren of expedients to prevent detection. He has but one calling and but two or three names. Yet, with a boldness almost equaling his rascality, he operates in the most conspicuous manner and in the most public places.

What a mistake this man made in not having carpet-bagged to this country in the golden days of 1867-'68-'69, when his very vices would have been virtues, and his clever frauds would have been stepping stones to political preferment and ill gotten wealth. Recollecting now his ease of manner, his eloquence in speaking, his attractive appearance, and his clever deceitfulness, one is dazzled by picturing the eminence he would have attained as a Radical politician in the halcyon days of reconstruction. A member of the Convention, of the Legislature, and then in Congress, nay perchance in the Senate. How he could have manipulated State and Railroad bonds.— And then after the people had repudiated him, and his rascalities had all been exposed, instead of being a fugitive "closely shadowed by the police," he would be quietly enjoying his *otium cum dig.* in some nice Federal office, or be building railroads for the Floridians, and entertaining his admiring friends and visitors in his lordly palace on the St. John's. And then if he had only come among us as a politician the result would not have been entirely unmixed with good. For he would have been successful, and he would thus have saved us the services of men who were as great frauds, and who had less brains and less honesty.

This fellow Warren evidently mistook his calling. He should by all means become a Radical politician even now. South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida yet have inviting fields for his genius, and once in office his little "eccentricities" will only add to his reputation and influence. It matters not how he gets into the Senate, for he could not so outrage justice and defy law as Spencer has done in Alabama. His change of name can not have been connected with less dishonor than that which attended the transformation of Oregon's Senator Whipple into Mitchell. His *liaisons* with females will hardly equal those of the late Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter's, while he was President of the Senate. And even if he has become intemperate and has failed to "chain up his dog," what a boon companion he would make for Chandler of Michigan.

How Warren has wasted his opportunities and talents!

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make no apology in copying from the Raleigh *News* the following interesting information in regard to the State University. It supplements the letter we published a few days since.

We hope there are friends of the University, and friends of education as well, in this section of the State who are both able and willing to lend a helping hand to that institution at this particular time.

Contributions are now solicited under the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees, and the form of the condition was framed under the best legal advice:

Resolved, On motion of K. P. Battle, that a special committee be appointed, who shall be authorized to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for raising contributions for the use of the University, on such conditions and limitations as may be agreed on with the donors.

Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, B F. Moore, W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron and John Manning were appointed on this committee. On motion of John Manning, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. W. A. Graham, B. F. Moore and W. H. Battle be Trustees of the funds to be raised by contributions for the maintenance of the University.

The undersigned agree to pay to William A. Graham, B. F. Moore and William H. Battle, as Trustees for the University of North Carolina, the several sums opposite their respective names, on condition that the same shall not be used in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, to pay any debt or liability of the University, contracted or incurred prior to the first day of April, 1875, but the whole of said amount, and all interest thereon which may from time time accure, shall be devoted solely to the revival and maintenance of said University.

The Committee to solicit contributions desire to get all donations possible pledged so that the Trustees at their meeting on the 16th of June can show the world that they are able to redeem all pledges in regard to salaries. It is contemplated soon to send an agent in the field to raise a permanet endowment. At present however contributions are asked for, payable annually for five years. Mr. Kemp P. Battle tells us that on this basis $5,000 was tendered *voluntarily*, and without moving out of his tracks the subscription was swelled to $8,000. Most of these who have thus far subscribed have pledged $100 per annum for five years, making $500 each. Mr. Battle requests that all those disposed to aid the revival of the University will notify him at once that he may send them contribution papers for their signatures. He is sending out such papers to those who he knows will actively aid the work, in all cases requesting a report to be sent in by the 10th of June.

VALUE OF CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY BONDS.

A circular of "Caution" was seen on the streets yesterday, which purported to emanate form the Carolina Central Railway Company. It was directed against the negotiation or circulation of certain of their bonds, dated April 1, 1874, and said to have been obtained by Edward Matthews on terms which, the circular alleges, will not permit their payment. The circular was without signature or official attestation. Mr. Matthews told a reporter of the *Tribune* last evening that he knew who was the author of the circular, which had been issued for the purpose of blackmail, by one who had formerly held the office of Director, and who had sought to have more controlling influence. Mr. Matthews stated that the fellow-directors of this man found that he had been indicted for perjury, and finally had him removed from the directory. The Carolina Central Railway Company was formerly the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railway, and was reorganized with a new Board of Directors, of which the author of the circular was one, while Mr. Matthews was in Europe.— In order to complete the road a certain number of first and second mortgage bonds was ordered to be issued with the unanimous consent of all the Directors and stockholders, including the author of the circular. The bonds were issued to the stockholders, pro rata, and at a certain fixed price, and Mr. Matthews and that he had taken his proportion of the bonds. Some of the stockholders had refused to take their proportion—among them the author of the circular—and he, in order that the road might be completed, took those that were left, and gave the required price for them. The re-organization of the Company had been completed during Mr. Matthew's absence, and he held then, and still holds, no office in the Company, although owning a large proportion of both stock and bonds.

The same person, said Mr. Matthews, had issued previous blackmailing circulars over his own name, and a suit has been brought against him by the Company for the perpose of recovering damages.

The above from the New York *Tribune* of the 25th inst, has reference to the longest and most important railroad in this State. The first mortgage bonds referred to are considered among the first securities in the South, although the opposition of the disappointed ex-director is well understood. His numerous circulars have no weight here where the facts are well known.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The correspondent of the Atlanta *Herald*, from whose letter we published a short extract yesterday in regard to the Cape Fear section, has other matters to relate of interest to our people. The initials "F. H. A" indicate him to be a former resident of our city. Mr. Alfriend has lived long enough in this State to appreciate the worth of our people, and in his new home will not forget them.

We make the following additional extracts from his letter:

Whatever the historic doubts that may be hereafter urged and discussed, it is absolutely certain that North Carolina will no longer be divided upon a question which has at times been mooted angrily between most worthy and reputable sons of the Old North State upon both sides of the question. The "annual skeptics" among native Carolinians whom Judge Kerr in his oration so neatly held up to the condemnation of his auditors (and to the manifest enjoyment of all of them) will be careful in urging their doubts hereafter as to North Carolinas claim to paramount prestige in the work of successful and therefore patriotic rebellion one hundred years ago. We of the present day, know something of her achievements in a later revolution which fools and knaves now call rebellion, but which history will yet adjudge to have been as grand an effort of patriotism as though it boasted the stamp of success.

Judge Kerr, alluding to the conviction of the North Carolina mind of the great historic wealth of the State in the possession of the Mecklenburg Declaration, summed up the argument in the statement that "North Carolina disdains to go into court to prove her right to recover that which she already enjoys." That this sentiment may hereafter animate North Carolinians to something of that self assertion which has long been needed among a people whose only missing title to high and enduring fame has been the self-appreciation that has helped to make other Commonwealths illustrious, should be the aspiration of every heart that feels an interest in the historical vindication of the South. "God bless old North Carolina," was the fervent exclamation of General Lee, when, in a critical moment of one of the severest struggles of the late war, North Carolina troops, at a fearful sacrifice of blood, restored the doubtful fortunes of a decisive day, and gave another inscription to the tripple-barred banner. "God bless old North Carolina" in the pious work which it is to be hoped this Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration heralds on the part of her sons to give to North Carolina her just prominence in the annals of America's glory, is a sentiment whose fruitition will help to place the whole South upon a high vantage ground whenever American history shall be truthfully written and impartially read.

* * * * *

Judge Kerr, the orator of the day, is that "John Kerr, of Caswell," who for thirty years has been famous in North Carolina. An old Whig of the best standing, he was once the candidate of his party for Governor of North Carolina, at a time when Whig ascendency in the old North State had been already lost. A brilliant canvass for Governor could add nothing to John Kerr's fame, for he was as famous in North Carolina as was Kenneth Rayner, as Henry A. Wise in Virginia, as Winter Davis in Maryland, or Dick Menifee in Kentucky. These were grand old days in Carolina politics when George E. Badger, Willie P. Mangum, George Davis, John Kerr, Hugh Waddell and Kenneth Rayner led the Whig hosts to the knightly tournament with the Democracy which Bedford Brown, Bragg, Ruffin and Saunders championed. And in those days John Kerr, of Caswell, was eminent, not only in Carolina, but as an eloquent, cultured and persuasive speaker in Congress. Some people thought that Judge Kerr had a "little too much Confederacy" in his address, to make Democratic votes in New England, but there are few who listened to his glowing declamation, and observed his impressive presence that will need to be reminded of Judge Kerr's Centennial oration.

Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Graham received a large share of attention during the Centennial exercises, as he appeared an eloquent epitome in name and character of the best phases of Carolina history, and as he will long survive in the historic portrait-gallery of North Carolina. Twice Governor of North Carolina, he was also Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore, United States Senator, Confederate States Senator, and candidate for Vice President on the Whig ticket with General Scott in 1852.

Remote from the conspicuous seats on the platform was Alfred M. Waddell, who, next December will begin his third term as a member of Congress from the Cape Fear District. Handsome, genial, gifted, his attitude on the platform was suggestive of the modesty that fitly adorns a knightly and chivalrous character, and a person that proclaims his high lineage. Col. Waddell is honored and beloved throughout North Carolina with the ardor to which he is entitled.

Of other noted Carolinians, Senator Merrimon was present, and ex-Gov. Vance was honored, especially during his fine address at night, with a very flattering attention.

A HANDSOME Confederate monument, completed by the efforts of the ladies of Savannah, was unveiled last Monday, with imposing ceremonies. All the military were out, and several societies were strongly represented, the whole being under the management of the old war hero, Gen. Joe Johnston, as marshal of the day. Hon. Julian Hartridge delivered the oration, which was short, eloquent and suggestive. "The monument," he said, "is not simply to the dead in the glorious camp of night, but to the living, who have the same battles to fight, the same victories to win, and the same graves to fill."

The Tartar population of the Crimea is reported to be seriously diminishing. The obligation of military service leads large numbers of male adults to take flight into Turkey, and the small-pox, moreover, is committing great ravages. No sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents suck out the lymph, lest the young Musselman should have any impure Christian blood in him.

THE MAN-EATING TREE.

Horrible Produce of Nature—The Devil-Fish of the Vegetable Kingdom.

If you can imagine a pineapple eight feet high and thick in proportion, resting upon its base and denuded of leaves, you will have a good idea of the tree, which, however, was not of the color of ananana, but a dark, dingy brown, and apparently as hard as iron. From the apex of this fustiated cone, at least two feet in diameter, eight huge leaves sheer to the ground, like doors swinging back on their hinges. These leaves, which are jointed at the top of the tree at regular intervals, were eleven or twelve feet long, and shaped very much like the American agave, or century plant. They are two feet throug in their thickest point, and three feet wide, tapering to a sharp point that looks like a cow's horn, very convex on the outer (but now under) surface, and on the under (now upper) surface, slightly concave. This concave surface was thickly set with strong thorny hooks like those upon the head of the teazle. These leaves, hanging limp and lifeless, deadgreen in color, had in appearance, the strength of oak fibre. The apex of the cone was a round, white concave figure, like a smaller plate set within a larger one. This was not a flower, but a receptacle, and there exuded into it a clear, treacly, liquid honey, sweet, and possessed of violent intoxicating and soporific properties. From underneath the rim (so to speak) of the undermost plate, a series of long, hairy, green tendrils, stretched out in every direction toward the horizon. These were seven or eight feet long and tapered from four inches to a half inch in diameter, yet they stretched out stiffly as iron rods. Above these (from between the upper and under cup) six white, almost transparent palpi reared themselves toward the sky, twirling and twisting with a marvellous incessant motion, yet constantly reaching upward. Thin as reed and frail as quills, apparently, were yet five or six feet tall, and were so constantly and vigorously in motion, with such a subtle, sinuous, silent throbbing against the air, with their suggestions of serpents flayed, yet dancing on their tails. My observations on this occasion were suddenly interrupted by the natives, who had been shrieking around the tree with their shrill voices, and chanting what Hendrick told me were propitiatory hymns to the great tree devil. With still wilder shrieks and chants they now surrounded one of the women, and urged her with the points of their javelins, until slowly, and with despairing face she climbed up the stalk of the tree and stood on the summit of the cone, the palpi swimming all about her. "Tsik! Tsik!" (drink! drink!) cried the man.— Stooping, she drank of the viscid fluid in the cup, rising instantly again with wild frenzy in her face and convulsive cords in her limbs. But she did not jump down as she seemed to intend to do. Oh, no! The atrocious cannibal tree, that had been so inert and dead, came to sudden life. The slender, delicate palpi, with the fury of starved serpants, quivered a moment over her head, then, as if instinct with demoniatic intelligence, fastened upon her in sudden coil round and round her neck and arms, and while her awful screams and yet more awful laughter rose wildly to be instantly strangled down again in a gurgling moan, and the tendrils one after another, like green serpents, with brutal energy and infernal rapidity, rose, protracted themselves and wrapped her in fold after fold, ever tightening with cruel swiftness and savage tenacity of anacondas fastening upon their prey. It was the barbarity of the Laocoon without its beauty—this strange horrible murder. And now the great leaves rose slowly and stiffly, like the arms of a derrick, erected themselves in the air, approached one another and closed about the dead and hampered victim with the silent force of a hydraulic press and the ruthless purpose of a thumb-screw. A moment more, and while I could see the basis of these great levers pressing more tightly toward each other from their interstices, there trickled down the stalk of the tree great streams of the vicid honey-like fluid, mingled horribly with the blood and oozing viscera of the victim. At sight of this the savages gathered around me, yelling madly, bounding forward, crowded to the tree, clasped it, and with cups, leaves, hands and tongues each one obtained enough of the liquid to send him mad and frantic.—*Dr. Jay in the South Australian Register.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Speech at Houston, May 11th, at the Texas State Fair.

Ladies, Countrymen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens of Texas:—For I am proud to be one—I have had too many evidences of your affection not to be entitled to that honor. I have for many years desired to pay a visit to your State. I was prepared for all that hospitality could offer. I was prepared for all that generosity could give. In the day of trouble and disaster you would not turn your backs upon me.

This is to your honor, that while other nations have held their leaders responsible, and received them with curses as the authors of their misfortunes, you have not chosen to hold me responsible for your miseries.

The welcome with which you have received me makes me almost unfit for utterance. You are the descendants of those brave men who, true to their Anglo-Saxon instincts, achieved a glorious victory on the soil of Texas, from the smoke of which the Lone Star rose and shone with bright effulgence.

It has been said that the last war was a war of women. If so, I hug the charge to my breast; I am proud of it. I was told that I was not expected to deliver you a formal address. Nor shall I do it. But upon coming here, I find that this is the opening of the State Fair, and it would be like the play of Richard, with King Richard left out, if I did not make a speech.

Your purposes are agriculture, mechanics, commeree. Agriculture was the first employment of man. From the record of creation—that record which we know to be true—we learn that when the Creator had separated the land from the water, created the fishes and the birds, one thing more was wanted to utilize this creation—man to till the soil. Right well has your President told you of the honor and duty of work. But there was still one thing more wanted. Man was created out of the dust of the earth and made a living spirit. But something more was required, something nobler for the creation of woman—that dust etherealized and ennobled was used for the creation of woman, and we are all the descendants of the Adamic race. By tilling the soil wealth is created, manufactures change the condition of the products of the soil, and increases their value; commerce interchanges their location, and thus increases their value; but agriculture alone produces wealth. But it may not be that agriculture shall look down on commerce and manufactures. That would be as if the hand should say to the head or the heart, what use have I for thee? Mechanics and commerce follow in the footsteps of agriculture. One of the two sons of Adam kept flocks and herds, and so you who live on the vast plains of Texas are included in the lists of laborers. You have now reached a point where manufactures are springing up in Texas. As a Southern man I have often been ashamed that the very broom corn, which grows in our fields, is taken to a Northern village, where timber is less plenty than it is with us, and made brooms, brought back, and that our blessed women are required to sweep their floors with a Yankee broom.— Why not make our own wagons, carriages and wheelbarrows? Why not spin our own yarns?

The profit would be greater and the freight less. Then you may go on and make cloth; but it will not be until you have a crowded population that you can produce the finer fabrics. I am not of those who would have you turn away from fields to seek the profits which agriculture would give you more readily. I do not intend to tax your patience by telling you all I know about farming.

[Mr. Davis here made a graceful allusion to the Grangers and the advantages to be derived from a concentration and accumulation of capital. It is deeply regretted that the exigencies of the telegraph will not allow the full production of this and some other portions of his address.]

I hope the time will come when Texas will make all her own agricultural implements, and that our women may have time to read as many novels as they please, without being forced to help their husbands compete with Illinois in the cultivation of their fields. To get our full benefit of good we must have direct trade. Direct trade will increase the profits and diminish the cost. Direct trade will enable you to send out ships, which, like Noah's dove, will go to and fro over the earth, promoting the peace of nations. Then, if ever, are nations to be unified, swords beaten into plough-shares, and spears into pruning-hooks. But to do this we must have ports, and we will have them. I am glad to see that the works begun for the improvement of the harbor of Galveston are successful, and that there is an equal prospect of the improvement of our own bayou.— The river Clyde was a smaller stream than your bayou, suitable only for sloops and schooners; but they have dredged it out until its artificial channel accommodates the largest shipyard of the English navy.

Mr. Davis here alluded at some length to the invention of a ship which proposed to carry ten thousand bales on sixteen feet water. By the aid of such ships he thought that the harbors of the Gulf would be served. This ship had been tried and found to succeed, making one knot more to the hour than other vessels. Their great breadth of beam, so he argued, would accommadte immigrants in large numbers.

This brought Mr. Davis to the question of immigration, and he urged upon the people the necessity of providing for immigrants, by establishing agencies in Europe, and argued that it would be better even to pay for the passage of immigrants than not get them at all.

Mr. Davis laid great stress upon the necessity of making no promises which could not be sacredly kept. He showed how the railroads had succeeded in bringing immigrants to the country, and he thought that if they could do it to Northern lands, Texas, which had the advantage of them in soil, climate and other facilities, could do more. Passing in brief, he reviewed the products of the country. But it is only after you have raised everything a man wants to eat that you can do this. When you go to an inhabitat of Great Britain and tell him that Texas produces all kinds of fruits and grain, and then that you import your meat and flour from the North, he may not tell you that he don't believe you, but he hardly does. You must not buy a barrel of beef and pork, or of flour; you must have a plenty to feed the hungry in all parts of the State.

Passing from agriculture to mining, Mr. Davis, in a rapid review (which it is impossible to telegraph before the lines close), referred to the development of the metalic resources of the State. He prophesied that when artesian wells shall have been dug, the arid plains will become great grape growing regions, and that there was a man (Gen. Bragg) on the platform abundantly able to bring artesian water to the surface. It was he who was called upon at Buena Vista to give the Mexicans a little more grape.

Mr. Davis made a very lucid exposition of the advantages and facilities of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a graceful allusion to the Galveston, Colorado and Sante Fe Railroad. In conclusion, the orator returned, in a voice all tremulous with emotion, his heartfelt thanks for the sympaty extended to him and the honor and hospitality of his reception.

For the Journal.

Conference Meeting at Magnolia—Hospitality of the People—Ministers in Attendance.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., May 28th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—By a resolution of the District Conference, I see you are furnished with the proceedings of that body, so I will not trouble you with a repetition.

We arrived here safe on Wednesday morning and found quite a number of friends at the cars waiting to give us a home. The different journals of the State praise the hospitality of our "City by the Sea," but nowhere have I seen the account of having a picket guard to see if all are furnished with a home. I do not say that these people really have this guard, but it certainly appears so, as not one of our delegates can stop in the street to look around a little, without some one coming immediately to furnish him with a home. Verily, these people are kind.

We have quite a large delegation here from the different parts of the District, and among them we see the pleasant face of that Sunday School veteran, Capt. W. M. Parker, of Wilmington, who made a soul-stirring speech yesterday in behalf of Sunday Schools.

We have preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 8 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesday the introductory sermon was preached by Rev. J. Sandford, on the subject of "Stoning Jesus," and we think all in the house in the habit of criticising, then resolved to cease, and we wish that the same sermon could be heard by some of the critics in your city.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will tell you about the rich treat we had yesterday at 11 o'clock. The hour for service having arrived, we were all pleased to see our friend and brother, Rev. T. W. Smith, enter the pulpit. He is a young man who is only about twenty-five or six years of age. This young divine preached to a large congregation on "Christian Consecration," and it certainly would have done credit to a much older head. We hope ye Wilmingtonians may hear him some time.

We notice Rev. J. E. Mann in the Conference room with a peaceful smile resting upon his face. This deservedly popular preacher looks as if he loved everybody, and only endeavors to follow the example of the blessed Saviour.

Rev. J. T. Gibbs, of your city, is also here with an eye ever watching the interests of his Master's work. Truly he is a faithful worker.

Now we come to that prince of preachers, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E. of the Wilmington District, who presides over the deliberations of the Conference. He is as much at home as a presiding officer, as he is as a Minister of the Gospel, and in either he is second to none that your correspondent has ever seen or heard. Uncle Black shows in his face that the spirit of God constrains him. May he long be spared to the people.

Yours, RECHAB.

THE GENERA. ASSEMBLY.

THIRD DAY.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock. After the usual opening proceeding, the Stated Clerk announced that Rev. J. Albert Wallace, from the Presbytery of Holston, had been enrolled as a Commissioner.

Dr. Girardeau reported back from the Committee of Bills and Overtures a number of overtures on Publication, Sustentation, and Systematic Benevolence, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The report of the Trustees of the Assembly was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Billups, J. A. James and W. J. Martin, and the Treasurer's report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Dr. Waddel, Secretary, read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of Education, which was referred to Committee on Education.

Dr. Waddel also read the Treasurer's Report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Rev. Dr. Baird read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of Publication. Referred to the Committee on Publication. The Treasurer's Report of the same committee was referred to the Auditing Committee.

On motion of Dr. J. R. Wilson, the Assembly proceeded to select the place of meeting of the next Assembly, and Savannah was selected by the unanimous vote of the Assembly. In the course of the discussion thereon, Dr. J. R. Wilson said:

I am constrained to add a word. The Commissioners from the Presbytery of Wilmington were officially requested by the session of the Church in the city of Wilmington, to invite the Assembly to meet there. I will not, however, put it into execution. I would like exceedingly to have the Assembly meet in that Church, so far as I am personally concerned, and all the people would welcome it with cordiality; but, on the whole, I would prefer going to Savannah, and will, therefore, second the suggestion made by Dr. Palmer, that no other place be put into nomination I do not see how any other place can now be decently proposed, as two places were intended to be nominated, but the nominations were suppressed.

It was made the order of the day for next Tuesday night, to hear the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, public popular services in the interests of that cause to be held in connection with the report. A similar order, with regard to sustentation, was made for Wednesday evening, and a third in behalf of education for Thursday evening.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises made an additional report, which was approved.

Report on the Associate Reformed Church was read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, Rev. James B. Logan, bearing the fraternal salutations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was presented. Mr. Logan was introduced by the Moderator.

The Assembly then, after the half-hour of devotional services, adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The Medical Board of Examiners of North Carolina, in session at Wilson May 18th, 19th and 20th, granted license to practice medicine in its various branches to the following gentlemen, viz: Drs. D. W. Bullock, Joshua Taylor and R. H. Speight, of Taboro; Drs. C. E. Moore and W. H. Whitehead, Battleboro; Dr. W. J. Cooke, Louisburg; Dr. R. A. Sills, Nashvile; Dr. R. J. Grimes Robinsonville; Dr. C. W. Eages, Sparta; Dr. W. C. Marphy, Clinton; Dr. L. J. Peacock, Littleton; Dr. F. J. Thorpe, Rocky Mount; and Dr. H. G. Land, Poplar Branch.

For the Journal.

The Association Paper of the Cape Fear Region

The Fayetteville *Gazette* announces that it is prepared to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the formation of the Cumberland Association, June 20th, 1775. This suggestion elicits our warmest sympathy. It is eminently appropriate; for that act of the sterling patriots of Cumberland deserves to be held in high esteem by their worthy descendents.

The then situation of Cumberland throws around this bold step a glory not attaching to similar movements made elsewhere.

Fayetteville was the commercial centre of a population much given to loyalty; the Regulators and Highlanders trading with her merchants were for the most part royalists, not only in name but in bold, determined action. The patriots of Fayetteville then by signing the Articles of Association threw themselves in direct antagonism to the bulk of the people trading in that mart, and subjected themselves to the hostility of zealous leaders, who soon afterwards embodied three thousand leige sons of royalty from among the newly arrived Scotch and those turbulent Regulators who so bitterly opposed the American Cause.

It was indeed a step, which, when viewed in the light of its surroundings, rises from the glorious to the heroic, and is well worthy to be commemorated by all who appreciate fortitude and bravery displayed by patriots in their country's cause.

But while this is so, there are some circumstances connected with the transactions that seem to have escaped the attention of our patriotic Legislature of 1830-31, when it gave to this Association a particular prominence.

It may not be amiss, as this is Centennial year, to refer to the page of history as the actors wrote it, and not merely as it might have been.

Early in 1774 patriotic citizens in perhaps every county in North Carolina had formed themselves into committees of safety. In August, 1774, a State Congress met, being a body unknown to the laws, but composed of delegates chosen by the people of the different counties.

This Congress passed resolutions for the government of the people, and provided that they should be enforced by the various County Committees.

Perhaps there was no county in the State that did not have its Committee regularly organized under the resolutions of the State Congress before the winter of 1774-75. Subsequently a more perfect organization was made, and Districts were established, being formed of a number of counties. Each District had its District Committee.— The Wilmington District, it seems, embraced Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, and so on, to the South Carolina line. The proceedings of the Wilmington Committee of Safety show that on the 19th day of June, 1775, the New Hanover County Committee met, and on the same day the Wilmington *District* Committee also assembled at Wilmington. In this latter, Cumberland county was represented. On that day the New Hanover Committee adopted and signed articles of association, being the same published by the Legislature of 1830-31, as the Cumberland Association. The same Association paper was also adopted and signed by the Wilmington District Committee on the next day, the 20th June.

It appears also that a copy of that paper, in the handwriting of Mr. Robert Rowan, was read at Fayetteville on the 20th June and also adopted and signed by the patriots of Cumberland. A paper substantially the same, having some verbal alterations, was also adopted and signed in Lincoln county in August, 1775. A paper to the same effect, but differing considerably in phraseology was also signed in Pitt county, July 1st, 1775. It is suggested that a careful examination would reveal the fact that similar association papers were adopted in every county in the State, except in the Tory section, about the same time, and to the same effect.

It is noteworthy that this particular paper, adopted at Wilmington, 19th June, 1775, and at Fayetteville on the succeeding day, contains the current words of the times that were so effectively used by Jefferson twelve months thereafter. It reads, with some omissions: "We, the subscribers holding ourselves *bound by the most sacred* of all obligations, &c., do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and *honor*, &c., and hereby *solemnly engaging*, &c., that we will go forth and be ready to *sacrifice our lives and fortunes* to secure the fredom and safety (of our country).

S. A. A.

Raleigh.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin.

Pursuant to a call made some time since, by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, a large number of Democrats from different parts of the county came together in the Court House on Tuesday, and organized, by electing Dr. J. W. Hill, of Warsaw, Chairman, and J. R. Miller, of Sarecta, Secretary.

After consultation the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats and Conservatives of the county be requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on Saturday, the 5th of June, next, and elect, by ballot, from each township, nine delegates to a County Nominating Conventian.

Resolved, That the said Nominating Convention assemble in the Court House on the 19th day of June next.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three competent men in each township to open the polls and hold the election for delegates, and that the nine having the highest number, in each township, be declared elected.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

Kenansville—Thos. S. Watson, A. D. McGowan and Jas. W. Cox.

Warsaw—T. B. Pearsall, D. J. Middleton and B. C. Bowden.

Faison—Jas. A. Shine, Lewis Hicks and B. B Carr.

Wolfscrape—Gaston Kelley, Giles T. Loftin and B. Frank Quinn.

Glisson's—Lewis Herring, J. G. Branch and Jacquiline Jones.

Albertson's—John Maxwell, Amos Simmons and McClem J. Smith.

Smith's—J. J. Smith, John R. Miller and Branch Williams.

Limestone—George L. Smith, Thos. J. Armstrong and Owen Quinn.

Cypress Creek—Raiford Lanier, S. C. Jones and Jacob Jones.

Island Creek—W. J. Boney, J. E. Fussell and Obed W. Murray.

Rockfish—G. W. Ward, D. S. Williams and Basil Johnson.

Magnolia—D. D. Wells, H. H. Hollingsworth and Abner Robinson.

A motion was adopted instructing the Secretary to have the proceedings published in the *Duplin Record*, and that the Wilmington *Journal* and *Star* be requested to copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. W. HILL, Chairman,
J. R. MILLER, Secretary.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Elder F. H. Wood, of this place, left here a few days since to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. at Bloomington, Illinois.

CASPER HAUSER IDENTIFIED.

SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY THAT AT ONE TIME PUZZLED ALL EUROPE.

An Idiotic Youth the Rightful Duke of Baden—A daughter of the German Emperor Married a Prince with the Bar Sinister—Some Extraordinary Developments.

[New York Sunday Mercury.]

The mystery of the mysterious individual, Casper Hauser, has puzzled the entire world. The fate of the unfortunate youth at one time created more excitement and eager curiosity throughout Europe than any event of the present century. Although his true parentage and the names of those through whose instrumentality he was consigned to his bloody grave have been established almost beyond a doubt, a dread of the consequences of displeasing so many illustrious personages has hitherto prevented the affair being sifted with that regard for facts which alone could elicit the complete truth. In a strange manner the mystery has heen solved, and the Mercury is the first American paper to lay the solution before its readers.

CASPER HAUSER.

On the evening of the 26th of May, 1828, a casual passenger through the streets of Nuremberg met a youth about fifteen or sixteen years of age, whose singular appearance at once arrested his attention. Although strongly built, he seemed scarcely able to use his limbs, while his eyes were hardly strong enough to bear the dim twilight of the late summer eve. In his hand he held a letter addressed to a well known citizen, which he presented to every passer by with an unmeanig stare. When conducted to the house of the person to whom he appeared to be directed he was offered food, but refused with disgust all except plain bread and water, and, throwing himself down on a heap of straw, went into a sound sleep. The persons in whose charge he was left did not know what to make of him, for, on the one hand he displayed the mingled curiosity and stupid insensibility of some being to whom all is new, but who has no perceptible appreciative faculty, while he could repeat certain words with distinctness and in a distinct hand wrote down the name of Casper Hauser. As an idiot or clever impostor, they finally determined to send him to prison, where a close examination showed him to be incapable of any attempt at fraud, but on the contrary, to be a victim himself of crime. The soles of his feet were perfectly soft and white, proving that he never had been permitted to take exercise. It was clear that he had never seen and never learned anything; he was a complete stranger to the commonest ties and duties which bind mankind together, and utterly ignorant of nature or even existence of society or morality; in short, he had evidently vegetated in complete isolation, and literally in obscurity, for he could not bear the effect of light upon his eyes, and neither knew at first the difference between night and day, nor could be measure time. Professor Danmer charged himself with his education. By gentle degrees, armed with the utmost patience he attempted to awaken the dormant faculties of this extraordinary being. He learned with rapidity, and vague misty recollections of the long, dreary purgatory in which the years of his childhood had been spent rose before his mind. He would often talk about his jailer, for whom, however, he did not entertain any feelings of ill-will, but rather wondered, in his simplicity, how he could have offended him. The Professor, who had entirely discontinued his researches as to the birth of his unfortunate pupil, encouraged him to trace back the depths of his memory, and hoped eventually to collect the scattered facts he from time to time obtained into some tangible shape. Thus three or four years rolled peaceably along. The world, tired of its nine days' wonder, had forgotten all about Casper, and he might fondly hope that his enemies had done the same thing; but it was not so. They had not let any of his movements escape them, and probably the professor's hopes had been too loudly expressed, for an attempt was made to

ASSASSINATE THE POOR YOUTH,

which failed, and resulted in obtaining for him a more powerful protection than that of the worthy scientist, that of the earl of Stanhope, an English nobleman, who at that time was residing in Germany. On the 14th of December, 1833, Hauser, who had been left alone, was enticed to a solitary grotto by an unknown man, who plunged a dagger into his heart.— Every effort was made by the authorities to discover the assassin, and Lord Stanhope offered a large reward for his arrest, but all in vain. Among those well acquainted with such particulars of the case as it was not practicable for the strong arm of despotism to suppress, but little doubt will be found to exist that poor, friendless, murdered Casper Hauser was by birth.

A SOVEREIGN PRINCE.

New developments prove beyond a doubt that Hauser was the son of the Grand Duke Charles, of Baden, and his wife (Stephania, consequently the legitimate heir to the throne. Charles, who had married Stephania, the neice of Napoleon the First, in 1806, was a man of reckless character. Not long after marriage he became enamored of the Baroness Geyer von Geyerberg, whom he raised to the rank of Countess von Hotchberg. This woman attempted to poison the Grand Duchess, and when the latter was delivered of an heir to the crown of Baden, she caused that child to be stolen. It was the unfortunate creature afterward known under the name of Casper Hauser. The Grand Duchess was assured by the physicians, all of whom were in the pay of the Countess that her child had died. She believed it until her husband died, when she secretly caused the

INFANT'S COFFIN TO BE OPENED.

It was empty. Some time afterwards she gave birth to another son, but the mother seemed to believe that her child had been taken from her and another substituted. This was really the case, the substituted baby being an illegitimate son to whom the Countess Hochberg had given birth about the same time. The bastard was christened Leopold, and became heir apparent of Baden. The grand duchess never spoke to him, even after he had become grand duke. She lived in seclusion, and died a few years ago. Whether her husband Charles ever discovered the fraud, certain it is that she finally poisoned him, whereupon her son Leopold became Grand Duke of Baden. He had no right whatever to the position; for the real heir, Casper Hauser, was then alive. When inquiries began to be made into Casper Hauser's fate, the Countess Hochberg caused him to be murdered. The Grand Duke Leopold died in 1852, when his son Frederick Louis, the present Grand Duke, ascended the throne. He married in 1857 Louisa, the only daughter of the present Emperor of Germany, who has for a son-in-law the grandson of a murderess, and the son of a bastard, who, in reality, has no right whatever to the crown of Baden. The Frankfort Gazette made public these facts, and was furnished information by parties in possession of the secret history. To ascertain the names of the latter became the task of the Prussian police, by order of the Emperor. Unable to seize the books of the Gazette on any direct charge, the police took advantage of the fact that the owner was also a partner in a job printing establishment. From that establishment had been issued a circular reflecting on certain bankers. The latter sued the job printing office, and the police, on that ground, seized all the books of the Gazette, including the subscription list. Throughout Germany the disclosures of the Gazette and the oppressive measures of the exasperated Emperor have created profound sensation. The Emperor, who is a stickler for legitimacy, is intensely mortified by the disclosures about his son-in-law. His daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, refuses to appear in public since the disclosures have been made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	3 00
One Square, three months	6 00
One Square, six months	00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance

ANOTHER BOSTON HORROR.

A Little Girl Killed in Church—The Sexton Her Supposed Murderer.

BOSTON, May 23.—Another murder even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham, a few weeks since was perpetrated in the city this afternoon. A bright little girl, five years of age, was murdered in a church and her bruised and mutilated body carried up into a tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim was Mable H. Young, who with her widowed mother resided with her grandfather at 50 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. James Hobbs, is a well known and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday school anniversary exercises of Warren Avenue Baptist Church, and, on coming out of church, at half past three o'clock, the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and as she was starting home she missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside, and outsiders declared that she had not come out, her aunt became alarmed, and search commenced in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of a child apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined in the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ to the loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending a long, steep flight of stair and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up the steps and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church where a large number of persons had congregated and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, the blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in, and the face terribly mangled. Thomas Piper, who has been sexton of the church about a year, was soon after arrested and is now confined at the chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys when the two keys fitting the doors of the tower were taken from his person, points strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy set man, about 26 years old, and has once before been under the suspicion of murder, but was discharged from want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester district, about fifteen months since. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it. Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away, and for what motive has not transpired.

THE VICTIM STILL BREATHES.

BOSTON, May 24—Little Mabel H. Young is still alive but unconscious. Physicians think that if inflammation does not ensue her life may be saved. Cumulative evidence, among other things, blood stains on his collar, handkerchief and clothing, strengthens belief in the guilt of Sexton Piper.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

Mabel H. Young, the victim of the Warren Avenue Church tregedy, died this afternoon. The feeling against Piper, the supposed murderer, is intense with all classes.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is to marry Miss Rucker in Chicago on the first Wednesday in June. There will be four bridesmaids, and four officers of the regular army will act as groomsmen. President and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Sherman, and Secretary and Mrs. Belknap will attend the wedding. President Grant will somehow manage to find the time for this purpose although not able to devote a day or two for attendance at the Charlotte Centennial, where forty thousand people met to celebrate one of the birthdays of American liberty.

A SHIP-RIGGER in San Francisco has in his possession a curious and valuable relic. It is a miniature bark, said to be an exact model of the Cadmus, the vessel in which LaFayette came to the United States in 1824. The Cadmus was pronounced unseaworthy at San Francisco in 1850, and was broken up. The model was made from her timbers, the deck being a portion of the door-frame of the cabin occupied by LaFayette, and the forecastle a piece of the berth in which he slept.

The Raleigh News says: Among the pleasant incidents which relieved the painful accidents at Charlotte of some of their suffering, was the prompt and unremitting attention of the ladies of the place to the wounded. None were more assiduous in attention than Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. One of the wounded was Mr. Bingham, well known to have been a Federal soldier, and an artilleryman during the war. This was known to Mrs. J., yet she sent him a bouquet, accompanied with a kind note inclosing ten dollars, regretting that her circumstances prevented a larger donation. She afterwards visited the wounded man in person, sitting at his bedside, and ministering to his wants with the most tender concern. And she has repeated her visits daily, and will probably do so as long as Mr. Bingham remains in Charlotte.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a late authentic report there are 543,474 Master Masons in the United States, New York containing 90,849. There are 8,654 Lodges.
In North Carolina there are 11,216 Master Masons and 229 Lodes.

An important railroad suit has just been decided at Auburn, N. Y., in which William B. Torpe, of that city, was plaintiff, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the defendant. The plaintiff set forth that he was unable to find a seat in any of the ordinary cars of the train while coming from Syraouse to Auburn, and took a seat in the Wagner drawing-room car. The conductor demanded extra fare from him, which he refused. The porter thereupon ejected him from the car, tearing his clothing and inflicting some slight scrrtches, on account of which he sued the companp for $10,000 damages. The jury allowed the plaintiff $1,000. According to this decision railroad companies are under obligations to furnish seats for all passengers, and if they are not to be obtained in the ordinary cars the drawing-room car may be occupied without extra charge.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

On Thursday last Col. A. S. Buford, President, and W. H. Green, Master of Transportation of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, were arrested by Cyrus P. Mendelhall, Esq., Major of Greensboro, for violating the statute prohibiting railroads from altering their gauge. Governor Brogden and Solicitor Strudwick were informed of the arrest by telegraph.

The parties applied to Judge Schenck, of the Ninth Judicial District, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as Judge Kerr was holding Court in this circuit, and Judge McKoy, with whom he had exchanged circuits, had finished and returned to his home in Clinton.

The case came up for hearing before Judge Schenck at Charlotte on Saturday, at chambers. The Judge discharged the defendants on the ground that the statute under which they were arrested is unconstitutional and void, and because the prisoners were not embraced in the language of the statute.

Captain S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, and Judge Marshall, of Richmond, were attorneys for the defendants.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

General Sheridan will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip, visiting, among other places, the famous Yellowstone River, the rival of the Yosemite of California. Secretary Belknap and others accompany the bridal party, and General Custer's cavalry expedition of twelve hundred troopers will furnish the escort.

Thus do we see that "virtue is its own reward" and that Republics (the Grant Administration Republic) are not always ungrateful. Sheridan was sent to Louisiana by President Grant for the purpose of enforcing the behests of a party over the rights of a people, and nobly did he fulfill his commission in overriding State laws and the rights of the common people before the common law. The campaign was brief, glorious and decisive, and will bear a hand in the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year. This New Orleans campaign and his ride in the valley of Virginia when a thousand barnes were burned in the very teeth of an unarmed multitude of old men, women and children and, later, the massacre of the Piegan Indians, has entitled the brave and chivalrous Sheridan to the lasting gratitude of the party of plunder. Behold the reward. A bridal trip to the Yellowstone River, and an escort of a legion of troopers, all at the public expense! Verily, somebody is laying up wrath unto the day of wrath, for himself and others.

THE THIRD TERM.

President Grant has at last spoken in regard to his third term intentions, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, and, in a letter unusually long for our reticent Executive, has said exactly nothing — He writes to General Henry White, the President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, and tells of the sacrifice he made in accepting a first term out of pure patriotism, thereby relinquishing a life office, created especially for him, and its "emoluments." There is a sadness in this last clause which sounds very real, but we think he may find some slight consolation left. If he has not, like ANDY JOHNSON, filled "every office in the gift of the people," he has at least taken every gift offered him while he filled his office, and will, unless rumor belies him greatly, retire a Crœsus rather than a pauper. He did not, he declares, seek a first term; the second term was the acceptable offering of a grateful nation, and he is not a candidate for a third term. He will, in fact, only consent to such an abnegation if the nomination shall be made in a manner—he is too modest to think it will—that demands self-immolation on the altar of his country. He, however, pointedly argues in favor of the propriety of a third term in a general way, and even thinks situations may arise where it will be a necessity. We would not be surprised if he should consider the Fall of 1876 one of these very situations. His congratulations to the Republicans of "the second State in the Union" may be well intentioned, but are very weak. We cannot see how this letter has been forced out by a resolution that goes far to place a final bar across the pathway of his ambition, unless it is, as we regard it, a bid for renomination and not a renunciation. The President is by no means a safe man, and we shrewdly surmise, should the other States declare against the third term, that the Republican National Nominating Convention will find itself "between the devil and the deep sea," with the claims of the President set against the expressed will of State resolutions. The Republican party is not yet rid of Grantism!

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it may yet become necessary to send the army and navy up to New Hampshire, and expresses the hope that this may be done in order that the folks in New England may know how it is themselves.

THE new Atlantic cable is fast nearing completion. It has been laid 1,000 miles from Rye Beach, New Hampshire, to the extreme easterly point of New Foundland, and from there 300 miles in the ocean, and on Saturday last the European end was only twenty miles from the buoy of the end on this side.

THE Democratic Legislature of New York has reduced the State taxes more than two millions of dollars a year.—They have cut down the tax levy from fifteen millions to thirteen millions of dollars. Upon the same ratio this would be equivalent to a saving in the Federal Governmext of full fifty mil- millions of dollars a year. It seems to pay the people to elect Democrats to office.

THE largest run ever made by the Nashville cotton factory was on last Saturday, says the Nashville *Union and American*, when 20,070 yards of sheeting and drilling were woven. Fourteen thousand spindles are in operation there now, and seven hundred looms. Four hundred operatives are employed, and they receive at the end of six days $2,050. All this, notwithstanding the fact that trade in fabrics is at present extremely dull.

FOR the last ten years the policy of the Federal Government has been to convert greenbacks into bonds. This, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has led to financial ruin and industrial beggary. We must reverse the proceeding and now convert a large portion of the bonds into greenbacks by buying them up with new issues of the latter. The masses of the people are benefitted by the legal tenders—only a few derive it from the bonds. More legal tenders and fewer bonds—more money without interest and less money at interest—is now the popular demand.

A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen contributes to the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a scrap of political history, which affords a singular illustration of how great event may hinge upon trifling incidents. In his article, which he entitles "Political Results from the Varioloid," he explains how a slight attack of that disease, from which the late William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, suffered in the Spring of 1866, changed the whole complexion of American politics during the past nine years, and is apt to exercise its influence for many years to come. The story is very curious and interesting. At the time indicated, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, Mr. Fessenden was Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction in the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman of the Committee in the House of Representatives. The two committees were very frequently in joint session, and, in addition to other matters connected with the reconstruction of the late Confederate States, had the question of negro suffrage under consideration. Mr. Owen says that he proposed to the Committee an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no class of persons should be denied the right of suffrage "because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude' after July 4, 1876. The idea of the proposition was that the negroes would be given the ballot in about ten years from the date of the ratification of the amendment, and on the Centennial of American Independence. Mr. Owens asserts that his suggestion was favorably received by very many of the prominent and influential Republicans, including Henry Wilson, Conkling, Boutwell, Washburne, Thaddeus Stevens Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the then Senator Howard, of Michigan. All the Republican members of the committee agreed to it, and the amendment, substantially as submitted by Mr. Owen, was adopted in committee on Saturday, April 21, 1866, and ordered to be reported to Congress on the following Monday. Mr. Fessenden was kept away from this meeting of the committee by his illness from varioloid, and it was suggested that, as he was Chairman of the Senate Committee, it would only be courteous to defer final action until he could be present. Nobody but Mr. Stevens thought there would be any harm in waiting a day or two, and the committee adjourned over. He was inclined to object to the postponement of an important measure on a mere formality, but he thought that objection would come with a bad grace from him as Chairman of the House Committee, and accordingly he remained silent. That loss of a few hours was fatal to the amendment. The sentiment of the committee and the nature of the proposed legislation had leaked out, and the timid Republicans at once brought to bear upon the committee, a pressure for the suppression of the report. Negro suffrage was in those days too advanced a position for even good Republicans to occupy, and the end was that the committee report never saw the light.

In this way, we are told, the hesitation of the Republicans in Congress, who were afraid of negro suffrage ten years hence, secured it seven years sooner than was contemplated by Mr. Owen's proposition. The effect of Mr. Fessenden's illness was to postpone the proposal of the suffrage amendment till February 26, 1869, and then it came in a form that gave the negroes the ballot immediately upon the ratification of the amendment.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Some statistics of the tobacco trade of this country may be of some interest. During the last year we exported 318,097,804 pounds of tobacco, valued at $130,398,181, and imported 10,000,000 pounds of leaf and stem, $5,332,531. We also imported 41,945,744 pounds of cigars, or 76,888,000 cigars, worth $2,638,628. We also manufactured from imported and domestic tobacco 1,780,961,000 cigars. The daily average of cigars smoked in the United States is 5,168,000. The Government received last year from tobacco and cigars a revenue of $89,392,936.

THE Albany *Argus* notes the fact that several of the New York canal boats have been named after General Grant, but singularly enough there is not one first or second-class boat among them; and yet he aspires to a third term!

A WASHINGTON special to the *Courier-Journal* says: "Attorney General Pierrepont is preparing a list of United States Marshals and District Attorneys to be removed between now and the 1st of July next. Most of those to be removed are located in the South.'

SETTING type by telegraph is the latest invention. The London *Times* is said to have the machine, and to be perfecting a system by which the paper will be set simultaneously in each of the large cities where it has a large circulation. This will connect the London offices with offices in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., and a person operating the keys of the machine in London will set the type there and in all the other offices at the same time. Of course the papers will be delivered simultaneously in all the cities where there are branch offices.

A ROYAL AMERICAN.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has become a property holder on Broadway, New York, under peculiar circumstances. About thirty years ago Marcus Wiese, of Austria, came to this country and engaged in the fancy goods business in New York, and succeeded so well that he soon amassed a fortune variously estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, consisting of real estate on Broadway and United States bonds. He was married in early life and two daughters was the result of the union. Their home was a happy one until, in an evil hour, the husband and father listened to the song of the syren. Then the wife and mother sought and obtained a divorce. With her daughters, she returned to Austria in 1864. The daughters died the same year of their return, and the mother only survived them until 1870. In the meantime, Weise, with his mistress, returned, leaving his property in New York, and resumed his allegiance to the royal family of his native country, in 1874. A few months afterwards he was killed by an Austrian soldier on a train of the Moravian railroad. The soldier was court martialed and shot. Then the crown set up a claim to the property he had acquired. The mistress of the murdered man contested the claim, but as she could not establish a legitimate marriage, the court decided in favor of Francis Joseph, who is thus elevated to the proud position of an American tax payer. He is now liable to assessments for the benefit of the American eagle, and if he is not prompt in making payments will get a little insight into the mysteries of præcipes against his property. But if at any time Bismark shall feel it incumbent upon him to depose him, Francis Joseph can come to this country and live a free man in a free country, and at the same time have enough property to keep the wolf from the door.

PLUNDERED LOUISIANA.

In his last letter to the New York *Herald* upon the condition of Louisiana, Mr. Charles Nordhoff gives a very thoroughly detailed and painfully interesting account of the burdens that oppress the citizens of the State. In 1860 the whole expenses, contingent and otherwise, of the Legislature of the State, was under $100,000. In 1873 it was well up to half a million. Last year it was a smaller sum, but still $60,000 above the Comptroller's estimate of the proper cost. In 1861 the State tax amounted to twenty-nine cents on every hundred dollars. In 1867, the year before reconstruction, to thirty-seven and a half cents, and in 1874, after reaching a much higher figure, to $1 45, to which sum it is limited by the Constitution. In spite of this enormous tax the State debt has trebled since 1866, and at the beginning of the present year it stood at $50,597,395, explained in large part by railroad, penitentiary and other jobs. The city of New Orleans is made to pay a very large part of the State tax. It has now a debt of its own amounting to $22,000,000, and its tax rate has been 'run up 3 per cent., while about $17,000,000 of its bonds are worth but thirty-five cents on the dollar in the market. Mr. Nordhoff concludes this painful picture as follows: "Yet Louisiana is by nature one of the richest States in the Union, and New Orleans is one of the greatest commercial ports. Is it surprising that the whole white population of the State, except the office-holders and their relatives and intimates, united, in 1874, in the endeavor to overthrow a party which has so abused its powers?"

RADICAL INFAMY.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* gives in full the testimony of W. W. Glass, Radical Senator from Macon county, Ala., in reference to his disgraceful conduct in the matter of confirming Spencer's so-called election to the United State Senate. Glass makes nearly a clean breast of it, confessing to everything known and charged by the Democrats, except in the unimportant matter of the time for which he "paired" with Senator Edwards. The Columbus *Enquirer-Sun* has taken the trouble to synopsize the main points of Glass' evidence, as follows:

The Senate was composed of 17 Democrats and 15 Radicals, and there was one vacancy caused by death. The Lieutenant-Governor (McKinstry, Republican) had a vote only in case of tie. It was deemed necessary to make out a Radical majority in the Senate, so as to make it appear that the Radicals participating in the election of Spencer counted a majority. Glass says that it was therefore arranged that he should pair off with Edwards, Dem., who wanted to go home for ten days; that he did pair, and went to the depot with Edwards, where they took different trains about the same time; that Edwards went on to his home in North Alabama, but he (Glass) instead of going to Macon county, got off the train at Pickett's crossing, only four miles from Montgomery, where, by arrangement of W. H. Betts, a carriage was waiting to take him back to the city; that it was a close carriage, and conveyed him and Betts to the Madison House, where he was given a room and told to remain concealed until he was wanted; that he remained so concealed for two days, and when he was informed by his party friends that they were ready for him at the capitol, that he immediately went there in a close carriage with Betts, and found the Senate voting upon the question of the contested seat between Martin and Miller; that he voted in favor of Miller, Rad., and thus by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor (Martin, the sitting member, having no right to vote) was declared elected; that McKinstry, Hinds, Baker, and several Senators, active friends of Spencer, knew of his concealment at the Madison House; that his board while there was paid by other parties, he thinks by Hinds; that while there he went to Spencer's room and got whisky when he wanted it. Glass pretended to believe (though his written agreement showed to the contrary) that he paired off with Edwards for only three days. But that is immaterial, as he acknowledges that he acted so as to deceive Edwards, and that actually he went in and voted within less than two days after pairing off. There was other rascality and double dealing connected with the decision of the Miller-Martin contest, which implicates a number of leading Radicals, and shows that even Glass' conduct would not have availed but for the most outrageous and despotic ruling by McKinstry (in which he was sustained by Federal authority); but the above statement is sufficient for this time.

SHODDY SHERMAN.

Sherman's war book, full of glorification of himself at the expense of truth and justice to others, has called forth a variety of comments from the press. Some(the attaches to the coat tails of rising greatness) see in it but an opportunity to laud and glorify the big bummer while others, who have little to do in the way of political axe grinding, do not hesitate to condemn, in most unqualified terms. This rushing into print of a man whose permanent military mementoes are a black track of desolation from Atlanta to the sea and the ashes which marked his ride through the once beautiful capital of our sister State. Such is evidently the opinion of the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, the leading Radical-Republican paper of the West, when it says:

The General who began his career as commander of a military district by a panic which justified the report that his mind was unbalanced; who as soon as trusted with the dispositions of an army in the field, sacrificed it by an utter lack of generalship and rational forethought; who never won a victory nor ordered an attack that was not disastrous to his own superior forces; but who through extraordinary favoritism and falsehood has been rewarded by a military rank created especially to distinguish great military genius and great military services, has undertaken, ten years after the close of the war, to write down the reputations of the officers and soldiers who acheived that for which he received the honors and rewards, by a pretended memoir so wildly untruthful, so studiously and cunningly preversive of the facts of history, and so maliguantly calumnious as to amaze the general reader.—Even if his statements were true, the honors which have been heaped upon him, and the magnanimity which would naturally supervene in a manly mind after the lapse of such a time, would prevent such a one from writing a history for such a censorious purpose. If the history he gives were true, his inquest and condemnation of everybody would be an ignoble act.—But when to this is added a wild untruthfulness, the conviction is irresistible that the mind which could do this did never have a moral balance, or has lost it altogether.

The Dead of the Republic.

To-day with appropriate ceremonies the citizens and soldiers of New York will decorate the graves of the brave men who perished in defence of American freedom. If there is a rebel soldier's grave in any of our cemeteries the flowers of Spring will be laid upon that humble mound as freely and as tenderly as they will be upon the last resting place of him who died that the Union might live. We rejoice that this spirit of brotherly forgiveness and oblivion of all the elements of war, except those of heroism and glory, does not prevail in the North only, but is as active and universal in the South. There is no grave there of a Union soldier, known to the women from Virginia to Texas, upon which a wreath will not be laid; for death absolves all and makes even the tomb of the ancient enemy seem almost as sacred as that of a friend. The noble letter of General Forrest to the Memphis Committee of Arrangements is an illustration of the spirit of the South. He and General Pillow, who wrote a similar letter, were only a few years ago the bitterest enemies of the Union, which they fought bravely and persistently to destroy. Like all earnest men who become the champions of an extreme they were misrepresented and maligned. But whatever their records in the war may be, their records in time of peace are honorable and clear. Those were noble words which Gen. Forrest uttered in response to the invitation to take part in the ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Memphis, "I sincerely trust," he said, "that the time is not far in the future when the soldiers of the late war will cease to remember the angry passions engendered by the bloody struggle. Between those who were true to their colors during the late war there can be no hate or bitterness. Since all have now one flag and one country there ought to be no estrangement or sectional antagonism." When this honorable spirit of peace is shown by the late enemies of the Republic shall not its friends respond without fear or suspicion? We welcome these expressions of fraternity and hope as evidences of that true and permanent reconciliation which it is of the first importance to encourage in the North as well as the South.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Curious Case of Litigation.

A curious litigation is going on in Bloomington, Ill. About thirty years ago, one Stephen Griffith had some 1,500 head of cattle and the same number of hogs. Corn was high, stock on the decline, and Stephen, in deadly fear of losing all his property, entered into a covenant with God, that if He would help him out of the difficulty, he would make over all the property he might in future acquire, above enough to support him, to the Lord. During his life he gave away almost $1,000,000 to various religious and charitable institutions. When he died at the age of 80 he was thought to be insane, for he had previously conveyed property valued at $150,000 to the Orphan Institute in Flat Rock, Ohio, the Freeman's Aid Society, the Christian Union, the American Bible Society, the Tract, and the Church Extension Society. These conveyances, his heirs propose to set aside, with what prospect of success we are not informed. The point that when in danger of loss he made a special vow, would hardly prove him insane; though his keeping it might, in the opinion of some men.

Vinnie Ream is a Freemason, and has obtained eight degrees. She is very proud of this honor, which was conferred on her by Albert Pike. She will yet win her way to still higher realms of the craft; the advocates of woman's rights are to be congratulated on the possession of so invincible a pioneer in this direction.

Sensitive bather to bathing attendant: "Listen: if I am to be drowned, or nearly so, I want it to be distinctly understood that I am not to be stood on my head, or rolled on a barrel, or any such ridiculous exhibitions made of me. If I can't be revived without any of these performances, I prefer to be left alone."

THE SPHYNX SPEAKS!

GRANT DON'T WANT A THIRD TERM—POLITICAL SOUR GRAPES.

Characteristic Letter from the Present Occupant of the White House—A Nice Specimen of Presidential Taste and Temper.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

Dear Sir: A short time subsequent to the presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and the Third-term, calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office, which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a Convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at his, and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following; but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the Third Term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen, in the future history of the county, that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office, will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office; but no one can force an election, or even nomination.

To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination, if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention over which you preside for the harmony with which its ticket has been put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, president Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Some More Comments.

We clip from our cotemporaries of the Tarboro *Southerner* and the Polkton *Ansonian*, the following extracts from their comments on the doings here during the week of the meeting of the Press Association:

It was a most delightful re-union of hard-worked, and, generally speaking, unappreciated mortals everywhere except in Wilmington. Time, trouble and expense were not considered by our hosts. We excurted, we danced, we toasted. We knew before the tone, culture and refinement that pervades the society of Wilmington, but confess that the unbounded hospitality that seemed so cordially tendered us was rather greater than was expected. We are satisfied that each editor in attendance on the occasion left highly pleased with the city and its people, who may rest assured this visit among them will always be attended with the pleasantest recollections from the editorial fraternity of the State. We shall at some future time dwell upon the numerous advantages offered by our city by the sea as a commercial centre, and now conclude with three hearty cheers for the good people of Wilmington.

P. S. It would seem rather ungallant not to make especial mention of the ladies, but it must be taken for granted that the unmarried members were literally charmed, at any rate, we with one in particular—but that's private.—*Southerner*.

It is useless to say that we had one of the best times imaginable. We would like to meet in Wilmington every time, but it wouldn't do, for the good people of Wilmington would soon ruin the whole "press gang," they treat them so nice. There are some things connected with our visit we shall notice hereafter. The excursion down to the ocean was decidedly the most pleasant occurrence of the week. At Smithville we stopped an hour, when the Yankee officers there got aboard and went down with us. In the language of a brother ink slinger "we met the enemy and (in a certain way) they were ours"—the Blue and the Gray "clasped hands across the *bloody* chasm." Our next Governor was the lion of the day as usual—the first thing the Yankee officers said on getting aboard was "show me Vance."—Among other toasts one offered by the Governor was this: "The Blue and the Gray—separate they can whip one another—together they can lift the whole creation out of their boots."

Would that we had space to tell all about the excursion, the handsome reception given us by the Wilmington merchants at the Produce Exchange, th courtesy of the Superintendent of the C. C. Railway, our visit to the Navaso Guano Works, and the handsome entertainment provided for us there, the grand Ball at the Opera House, the ——— but we *must* stop, "or words to that effect."—*Ansoniau*

THE STATE OF THE SOUTH.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' OPINION OF IT.

Business Seems Lively and the People Prosperous—The Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration—Presidential Prospecting by a Conscientious Correspondent.

D. S. A., the able and conscientious Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: Gov. Hendricks, as announced in the Gazette this morning, returned from North Carolina yesterday. During the day he was busily engaged transacting the state business which had accumulated in his absence, but this morning I found him ready for visitors and in a particularly communicative mood. In reply to my salutation, in which I expressed the hope that his trip South had been a pleasant one, he expressed himself highly pleased with his tour, "which," said he, "lengthened out somewhat more than I had first planned. I rode two days and three nights, passing through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia." His first stopping place, he said, after leaving Louisville, was Augusta, which he regards as one of the prettiest cities he was ever in. For an hour and a half he rode through broad avenues at least 200 feet wide, with rows of shade trees in the center, arching overhead, and a walk between them. Business seemed to be lively, and the people more prosperous than he had expected to find them. His observations, however, were mostly confined to the States of North and South Carolina.—He passed through them in the day time, and a great majority of the people he met lived there. Many parts of the Carolinas, he says, are perfect gardens, being under

A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION.

The farm houses look neat and cozy. The outbuildings are in good repair, and the fences were all up to the eight-rail standard. He saw miles and miles of new board fence, as well made as it ever is in the North. The people, too, looked prosperous and happy. Much of the land was being cultivated by negroes, but hundreds of whites were similarly engaged. Now and then the railroad ran through thinly populated districts, where the soil is poor, and nothing looked thrifty or inviting, but as a general thing he was favorably disappointed. From many accounts which he had read and heard, he was prepared to see wretchedness and squalor on every side, and especially in North Carolina. On the contrary, thrift, prosperity and happiness seemed to prevail. At least twenty thousand people attended the Centennial Celebration at Charlotte, the shire town of Mecklenburg county. There were many negroes strolling through the city and hanging on the outskirts of the crowd, but the great majority of those assembled were whites. All were comfortably, and, so far as he observed, neatly clad. The ladies did not constitute so large a part of the audience as they generally do in the North on a similar occasion, but still they were out in large numbers, and the style of dress did not differ materially from what we are accustomed to see in Ohio and Indiana. None were dressed extravagantly, but all were well dressed, and in good taste. But by far the most noticeable and most characteristic feature of the crowd was the cheerfulness and good nature which seemed to prevailed. All seemed

HAPPY AND CONTENTED WITH THEIR LOT.

They were patriotic, but not boisterous. He saw very little drinking and few intoxicated persons. Near the place where the old log Court House stood, in which the Declaration of Independence was read and ratified, a beautiful flag staff, nearly 150 feet high, had been erected, and on its top was a huge hornet's nest. Twenty or thirty hornet's nests were also carried about through the crowd on long spears, and whenever they appeared a patriotic shout was sure to follow. "I didn't understand their meaning," said the Governor, "but Governor Vance informed me that Mecklenburg was originally settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who were intense Whigs, and after, the Declaration of Independence, and before, in fact, they were so devotedly attached to the cause of the Colonies that their county was called the 'hornet's nest.' It was a queer sight to see these nests carried about on spears. Some of them, I was told, had been kept for many years."

* * * * * *

Governor Hendricks stated also that he neither saw nor heard anything which led him to suspect that the Southern people were not contented to abide the results of the war. One of the speakers was a little extreme in his utterances, but the crowd gave no reason to believe that they sympathized with him. With that exception nothing was said by any of the speakers at all out of place. He talked with several prominent Democrats in regard to the outlook, who felt confident that they could carry everything in the South except South Carolina and Mississippi. Governor Vance was certain

NORTH CAROLINA WOULD GO DEMOCRATIC,

especially now that the State and National elections occur on the same day. Of course Gov. Hendricks said nothing about his being a candidate for the Presidency, and it may be uncharitable in me even to suspect, much more to write, that his visit to the South was made for the purpose of looking after his Presidential interests in that section. But that this is the purpose for which he went, no one here doubts, while his "inside" friends do not hesitate to affirm that Southern strength is pledged to his support, and that upon the South he relies chiefly for his nomination next Spring. Mr. Hendricks' chances for securing the nomination are certainly very flattering. Those who dispute the fact that he is a formidable candipate, don't understand the feelings of the people. There can be no doubt that he will control more Southern States in the Convention than any other candidate. The editors who returned a few weeks since from a Southern excursion corroborate each other in the statement that Gov. Hendricks' name is about the only one they heard mentioned in connection with the Presidency. It is known too that he is in constant communication with all parts of the South, and that his outspoken, working friends are among the most influential in every State. But the South is by no means alone in its admiration for him. His money views give him

AN ELEMENT OF STRENGTH

among the capitalists of the East, while the common people are possessed with the idea that he is one of the greatest and purest Democratic politicians of the West.

"Standing and in Silence."

Here's to the memory of General Breckinridge; take him all in all, we shall not look upon his like again, thank God!—*Buffalo N. Y. Express.*

But as long as meanness, baseness, cowardice and malignity find a lodgment in the human heart, and incite it to instinctive hatred of the noble and the brave, we fear we shall be compelled to look upon the like of the pitiable wretch who penned that paragraph.—*Louisville Ledger*.

Major Howell, of Nashville, Tenn., has accepted the challenge of the Evansville, Ind., school teachers for a spelling match by telegraph between representatives of the two cities. Each word will be inclosed in a sealed envelope when sent over the wires, there being objections raised to postal cards.

SHERMAN'S "MARCH TO THE SEA!"

A TERRIBLE EXCORIATION OF THE KING OF BUMMERS.

Grant Need Not Envy Him—William Gilmore Simms and the Federal Brigands.

[New York Day Book.]

As infamous a record as Sherman's worst enemy could wish to impale his reputation upon was that "March to the Sea," the originator of which Sherman claims to be, but which claim Jerneral Grant, it seems by the clamor of the General's friends, just now, seek to rob him of! In God's name let both these men share the honors (!) that cowardly, unmanly, piratical raid upon defenceless women and children seems to have won. Another age will do them both full justice. Of all the brutal infamously, brutal, affairs that the history of the American war chronicled, Sherman's "March to the Sea," of which the world has heard so much, was the crowning disgrace, if disgrace could crown an inhuman, barbaric epoch. Men, to defend the homes and firesides of mothers, wives, sisters and little ones hardly able to toddle, there were none. Ruthless, long-continued war, a campaign of years, had sacrificed the limited fighting material of a population of nine millions. Twenty millions in the North had enough human food for powder and ball left to continue the sacrifice that had been kept up in this section, and Sherman's "March to the Sea" was hazarded. It cost the stalwart warrior nothing. The burning of barns, dwellings and all plantation property that fire would consume, was simply the pastime of army bummers. Men, patriots, true soldiers, who were fighting for a holy principle, would have died ere they engaged in such a devil's carnival. Weak women besought mercy, and prayed to Sherman's fiends with clasped hands that their wardrobes, and their food might be spared; but those braves (?) heeded them not, and the devouring flames were fed with all the necessities and luxuries that were combustible, unless gold and silver were found, in which case this was claimed as "loot," and to-day many a New England sideboard displays trophies gallantly won by the noble Sons of Mars (?) in struggles with weak and defenseless, overpowered women, during Sherman's wonderful "March to the Sea." We never shall forget the tone, looks and bearing of the deeply lamented Simms, the poet and novelist of South Carolina, as he sat in the office of this journal, and mournfully detailed the passage of Sherman and his bummers through the beautiful city of Columbia, his place of residence. Poor Simms was at the time away from his charming home, a home filled with and surrounded by every luxury that wealth, and refined, cultivated taste could gather together. His lovely family of daughters were there alone, with only the negro servants of the plantation to protect them. The vandals came and pillaged, robbed, destroyed and burned, and that which they could not easily carry away, destroy, or consume by fire, in the line of food, they, with a barbarity and brutality that would have disgraced Hottentots or Australian Bushmen, or the Digger Indians of America, so befouled, that it was food no longer. This picture, with its terrible and infamous filling up which we will not attempt here, Gilmore Simms gave us a year after the soul-sickening event. That man had lived sixty years with his heart full of love for humanity. He had looked kindly on his fellowmen everywhere. His writings showed his warm, genial sympathy with all mankind. He had basked in the sunshine of life, honored and respected, and he was unprepared for the startling proof that there were specimens of human beings on earth whose organisms were lower in the scale of humanity than brute beasts. Gilmore Simms died a changed man. He gave up his faith in that order of creation which the Bible told him came into the world a little "lower than God's angels."

And Sherman craves the honors (!) of the conception of this great achievement which, from inception to culmination, was one long, black, damning record of infamy of the character of this visited upon the family of Gilmore Simms, of Columbia, South Carolina. Sherman was the modern Attila, with his Huns sacking and pillaging; he destroyed every vestige of Southern civilization that he could reach, and did his best to blot out, like the Goth of the sixth century, the arts, sciences, manners and customs of the people he ravaged, hoping to exterminate the women and children (there were no men left) by taking from them the very means of subsistence; and that extermination effected, this modern barbarian, as did his prototype, sought to plant his heathen hordes upon the ruins of the cities he had destroyed.—History in this "March to the Sea" repeated itself. The whole Northern wilderness of ignorance and fanaticism was in motion, and Goths, Vandals, Visigoths, Alans, Suevi, &c., rushed like a torrent into the South, spreading carnage, desolation and destruction through the finest portion of that then beautiful domain. And the great originator of this damning disgrace of the American civil war is actually in fear of being robbed of the honors (!) that infamy won him!

The Springfield *Union*, speaking of the Holyoke disaster, refers to a catastrophe at Santiago de Chili, South America, December 8, 1862, when, by the sudden conflagration of the cathedral during a crowded service, two thousand women, maids and matrons, including the very flower of the city, perished horribly. It was at an evening service, when the church was densely crowded. A camphene lamp, used in a transparency on the altar, set fire to the hangings, whence the flames spread instantaneously along the elaborate festoons of gauze and drapery that covered the walls and ceilings, among which 20,000 candles and camphene lamps were burning. In a moment the whole interior was a bonfire, and a rain of blazing oil and burning cloth fell upon the crowd below. The one door of the church opened inwards and was soon choked. In less than a quarter of an hour 2,000 persons, including very few men, had perished. The Chilian Legislature forbade church illuminations for the future, and ordered a sufficient number of doors to be put into all churches.

Interesting Document.

The following is a copy of an exceedingly interesting document which has just been deposited in the State Library:

"Jefferson to the King—Bond of Marriage License—Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Eppes, are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lord, the King, his heirs and successors in the sum of fifty pounds current money of Virginia, to the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our joint and several heirs, executors and administrators. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seal this twenty-third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that if there be no lawful cause to obstruct a marriage intended to be had and solemnized between the above-bound Thomas Jefferson and Martha Skelton, of the county of Charles City, widow, for which a license is desired, then this obligation is to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON,
"FRANCIS EPPES."

—*Richmond Enquirer*.

[Reading (Penn) Eagle, May 17th.]

SCENE AT A CHURCH DEDICATION

Surrounding Woods Take Fire, and Horses and Carriages Burn Up.

Rumors were current on the streets last evening that a large woods fire, in Upper Bern Township, had destroyed barns and burnt many horses and cattle. Subsequently it was learned, from people who were in attendance, that the woods near the new St. Michael's Church, in that township, were accidentally set on fire during the dedicatory services in the afternoon, and that a number of horses and carriages were burned. These conveyed people to the church, and were tied up at a railing near the church and through the woods.

Mr. Oliver D. Schock, the Eagle correspondent at Hamburg, was present at the fire. He writes tha the consternation and the scene that ensued were terrific beyond description.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the church was packed. Rev. T. C. Lienbach, of Womelsdorf, was reading a Scriptural lesson, when of a sudden the terrible cry of fire was raised. One of the members rushed rapidly forward to Rev. Mr Zweizig in the pulpit and informed him that that the dry trees and leaves of the adjoining grove were on fire, and that all the horses and carriages therein were being burned up. Mr Zweizig immediately announced it, and a wild panic ensued. Everybody rushed to get out, and when the congregation reached the burning woods the flames shot up, and many of the poor horses were literally surrounded by the fire, the flames shooting up fully twelve feet. The people at once set to work to extinguish it. The scene was terrible to behold. Horses neighed and whinned in their agony; people screamed, men rushed backward and forward, excited and anxious to render assistance; brave men rushed through the flames and cut the halter straps of the tied up horses; the animals then, finding themselves loosened, ran away, dashing the carriages against the burning trees; men with rakes and clubs, and other articles, set to work vigorously to beat out the fire; women screamed and stood in terror, viewing a scene that few people are ever called upon to witness, and above the noise and din of everything could be heard the dying shrieks and groans of the poor horses, and the pistol shots sending bullets through the heads of the animals to kill those that were burned almost to death. I shall never forget the sickening sight, and those that were present were of the same opinion. All was hurry and excitement. A high wind prevailed, and heavy sparks descended hundred of yards away. At one time fears were entertained that the church would be swept away in the fiery element, but the work of brave and determined men spared that community from any further calamity.

It was a terrible day for Upper Bern, and I saw men stand in tears viewing the suffering of the dying horses as the flesh quivered with pain. The scene that followed is beyond description. After the excitement was partially subdued, I learned that the woods had been accidently set on fire by a gentleman who was lighting his cigar. A lighted match fell from his hands. During the excitement a gentleman named Lukenhill, who was cutting the horses loose in the woods, accidentally inflicted a serious wound in his cheek, which was dressed by Dr. Potteiger, of Hamburg.

Resolutions of Thanks.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
May 25th, 1875.

The undersigned, Committees from the Fayetteville Independent and LaFayette Light Infantry Companies, and from the LaFayette Cornet Band, appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the appreciation of their fellow officers and members of the many courtesies and favors extended to them during their Charlotte trip, beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved, 1st. That we tender our cordial thanks to Capt. Worth and the officials of the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Line for the generous tender of free river transportation and return, and

2d. Our grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Garrison and the officials of the Express Steamboat Line for like favors.

3d. Our hearty acknowledgments to the Superintendent, Col. Fremont, and the officers of the Carolina Central Railway, for free transportation over their road to and from Charlotte, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to our companies on the trip.

4th. Our sincere thanks are due to the Fire Department, the members of the Caledonian Club, and the citizens of Charlotte generally for the generous hospitality so freely offered to us during our stay in their city.

5th. Our thanks are hereby tendered to the Wilmington Light Infantry Company for their kind and courteous reception of us on our return from the Centennial, and for the good care they took of us during our brief sojourn in their city.

6th. That it would be an act of great remissness on our part did we fail to acknowledge the noble hospitality so generously offered the members of our companies by Col. F. W. Kerchner, and that we take the first opportunity offered for tendering him our many thanks and high appreciation of his generous kindness.

7th. That a copy of these proceedings be handed to the North Carolina *Gazette* for publication, with the request that the Wilmington and Charlotte papers copy.

[Signed]

Capt. W. F. CAMPBELL,
J. BURGWYN MCRAE, } F. I. L. I.
I. B. DAVIS.
1st Lt. J. B. SMITH,
R. S. WILLIAMS, } L. F. L. I.
G. F. OVERBAUGH.
Capt. C. B. BANKS,
J. MCK. WOODWARD. } L. F. Band.

Another proof of the growing wealth and importance of the Presbyterian Church has just been given in the city of New York. At the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue stands the newly-erected and magnificent edifice presided over by Dr. Hall. The building cost about one million dollars, and it was hardly finished before one-fifth of the cost was subscribed by one or two members of the congregation. The pews amounting to 352 were valued at $800,000. At an auction held two weeks ago some 105 pews, estimated worth about $325,000, were sold for $400,000. It is expected that the remaining 250 pews will entirely clear the church from debt. This achievement upon the part of Dr. Hall's congregation, the most brilliant probably in the history of the Presbyterian Church, not only speaks well for the vitality and wealth of that body in the United States, but for the ability and worth of its popular divine. It has always been a question whether money spent in costly edifices and elegant adornments might not have been better applied in relieving the poor and spreading the gospel, or whether the fashionable church has not a tendency to foster pride and to shut its doors against the multitude. The Church of Rome has reared the noblest temples to its faith, but the beggar is as free to pass those sculptured gates, and to worship at that costly shrine, as the proudest people in the land. Fashionable churches seem to be an offshoot of the time. A man is certainly free to worship where he pleases, and if he possesses wealth is certainly justified in bestowing it where it seemeth unto him good. Handsome churches doubtless form a graceful tribute to the Most High, and a seemly ornament in the heart of a civilized city.

From the Raleigh News.

THE BLUE AND THE GREY.

Federal Decoration Day—Interesting Ceremonies—The Blue and the Grey Commingling for the First Time—Eloquent Prayer, Poem and Speech.

Yesterday afternoon was observed as Federal Decoration Day in our midst. The programme as announced was strictly carried out. The troops from the Federal camp marched down to the Courthouse green at 4½ o'clock, joined by the Raleigh Artillery, Capt. A. B. Stronach commanding, and by the Light Infantry, Capt. B. C. Manley commanding, and preceded by the Stanley band, marched to the Federal Cemetery, just East of the city.

Arriving at the Cemetery, the audience was conducted to the grand stand prepared for the speakers and the special guests of the occasion, and the services were opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Marshal, a prayer exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. Then followed the recitation of the poem, "The Blue and the Grey," by Col. I. J. Young, preceded by appropriate remarks.

The orator of the day, Hon. A. W. Tourgee, was then introduced by Mr. S. D. Wait, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Judge Tourgee spoke for the space of an hour, setting out with the gratulation to himself to witness the soldiers in the grey participating in the memorial services to *the honored dead of the North*. He referred in touching language to the memory of Lee and Jackson, and the speech throughout was replete with language unobjectionable to either North or South. We have heard but one expression concerning it—that it did justice to the occasion and honor to the speaker.

After the oration was concluded, a national salute was fired by a battery of artillery from the Federal camp, during which time the friends of the dead strewed flowers on the many graves in the Cemetery. And thus closed the day.

This is the first time since the late war that the Southern soldier has marched with the Federal soldiers to the decoration of Federal graves, and we hope it will have the effect of showing the people of the North that all animosities have been buried by the Southern people, and that we are again ready to become members in every sense of the grand Federation which we celebrated at Charlotte only a few days since.

Upon the stand we noticed some of the first gentlemen of our community—men who have often braved the dangers of battles in the late war, who thus gave countenance to this reunion of the blue and the grey.

From the Herald.

The Death of Bishop Polk.

We could plainly see three persons standing in front of a line of breastworks and a larger group in the background. As it was evident that they were watching our movements, Stanley suggested that a few shots be fired to drive them under cover. Howard suggested that perhaps Bishop Polk was in the party, when Stanley turned to Captain Simonson, his chief of artillery, with the remark:

"Simonson, can't you unlimber, put a shot into the group and give the Bishop a morning salutation?"

"I'll try it," was Simonson's laconic reply. And away he galloped to the rear. A few minutes later a section of the Fifth Indiana battery (Simonson's) was unlimbered within twenty feet of us. The Lieutenant sighted the gun and the shot exploded over and to the right of the group. Simonson, when the gun had been reloaded, dismounted and said: "Here, Lieutenant, let me try it." He took the range and the messenger of death sped on its mission. Our glasses were bent upon the group and we observed a commotion as the shot took effect in the group that scattered to the rear. While Simonson was upon his knees sighting the gun for another discharge, Captain Leonard, chief of Howard's Signal Corps, sitting on his horse beside me, read the Confederate signal and caught the words:

"General Polk is killed!" With a look of amazement Leonard turned to Howard and Stanley and exclaimed:

"Bishop Polk is killed!"

"What?" exclaimed Howard; "have you interpreted the signal correctly?"

"Yes, General Simonson's last shot killed him. They are signalling it along the line."

The young men of the staff who were cracking jokes instantly ceased, and for a moment none spoke. Then Howard said:

"Well, a Christian has fallen. Such is war."

Just then Simonson caught the words: "Bishop Polk is killed!"

He was sighting the gun, and lifting eyes, that glared fearfully, exclaimed:

"What was that Leonard?"

"Bishop Polk is killed! Your last shot did it. They are signalling it over the mountain," I replied.

Simonson's head dropped upon the "vent," where it rested a moment. Then, rising his eyes he exclaimed:

"Thank God! Yesterday they killed my dear brother; I have killed a lieutenant-general, and am avenged!"

Without discharging the piece Simonson arose, remounted, and joined the staff. The enemy was so demoralized that he evacuated the mountain, and half an hour afterward we stood upon the spot where Polk fell and saw the ground stained with his blood. A day or two after poor Simonson fell, shot on the skirmish line in Ackworth woods.

Pender County.

Our correspondent at Rocky Point draws a gloomy picture of the condition of Pender. It seems the miserable Radical vagabonds, whom the vicious negroes, natives and squatters, elected to office, are unable to give bond, and the beautiful Radical Commissioners are beginning to divide the spoils amongst themselves. Mr. Shaw, the only Democrat on the Board, and Mr. French, the only decent Republican, vote against such outrages not only against the people but against decency itself; but the negro, Armstrong, and the other two, who are really more contemptible than the negro, constituting a majority of the Board, rule and vote themselves in. And next, they will doubtless have the hardihood and indecency to pass on their own bonds.

We tell these Radical commissioners that they will be held to a rigid accountability. We have an incorruptible Judge, who will do his duty.—We have plenty of Democratic lawyers, who will see to it that every branch of the law shall be attoned for. You had better be careful. The eyes of the country are upon you. If the law is violated, by commission or omission, you will be made to bear the penalty incurred. Judge McKoy will be at the proper place for holding the Court of Pender, and woe to the Radical office-holders if they have failed in their duty and incurred the penalty of the law. It will be enforced.

We tell the friends of Pender to be of good cheer, Pender shall not fail.—We tell the enemies of Pender beware, Pender shall succeed. A Convention—a Democratic Convention will convene in Raleigh next September. The session will be short, and soon after a session of the Legislature will be convened. Before 1876 shall dawn relief will come to Pender.

Let the Democrats be faithful and fearless. Do their duty and Pender will yet be all right and that ere long. *Duplin Record*.

Bethany congregation, in Iredell county, will celebrate the Centennial of their Church, which falls due on the 25th of August.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

From the Washington Echo.

Tribute of Respect.

We are indebted to our distinguished authoress and poet, Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, for the following beautiful and touching lines to the beloved memory of Miss Sue Dimock, our brave and noble townswoman, whose melancholy death, by shipwreck, has saddened all hearts. The gifted pen of Mrs. Clarke had never a worthier subject, and with true womanly instinct has she shown her high appreciation of all that is ennobling in the female character.

In Memoriam.

Miss Susan Dimock, M. D., born in Washington, N. C., and lost on the Schiller.

Ye who late have scattered flowers
Where Carolina's heroes sleep,
Bow down your heads in sorrow now
And for her noblest daughter weep.

Weep for a soul that bravely met
The careless scoff, the scorn, the sneer,
And undismayed amid them all
Achieved a woman's grand career.

In sickness, woman's instincts leads
At once to soothe and lessen pain,
And to that instinct she but brought,
A woman's noble soul and brain.

Say not she stepped her "sphere" beyond,
For with a woman's honest pride
She sought its borders to enlarge,
And in the glorious effort died.

But whom the gods love *most* die young,
Before Life's brightest blossoms fall,
And disappointment wrings the cry,
"The fruit is dust and ashes all."

She'd gained her place, and in her prime,
With earnest zeal her work begun:
Oh! let her mourning sisters see
That work by them is fully done.

And glory in the woman's soul
That sweetly conquered in the strife,
For tho' she sank beneath death's waves,
She grandly rose o'er those of life.

MARY BAYARD CLARKE.
Newbern, N. C.

Third Volume.

Our newsy neighbor, the Monroe *Enquirer*, enters this week upon the third year of its existence and, we are pleased to learn, with bright prospects for the future, a fact we take much pleasure in noting.

Foreign Exports.

The direct shipments from this port Tuesday to Europe and the West Indies foot up 1,728 casks spirits turpentine, 5,031 barrels rosin, 386,043 feet lumber, 226,000 shingles, and 2,050 railroad cross ties.

Pender County.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, of the old Executive Committee for establishing Pender county. The meeting will be held at Lillington. It is important that there should be a full attendance of the members.

Mr. Harper's Injuries.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. George Harper, who was so dangerously shot by assassins last Friday evening, is now much better. Dr. Bellamy yesterday succeeded in extracting the bullet which had lodged in his hip and strong hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A Wreck at Sea.

Capt. E. S. Alley, of the schooner *Bushaw*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last, reports passing, 65 miles North-east of Hatteras, a vessel floating bottom up, with her rudder gone and the rigging all hanging forward. He judged her to be about 250 tons burthen.

Down in Alabam'.

The Wetumpka (Ala.) *People's Banner*, of a recent date, says: On our promenade we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Geo. C. Kelley, of Wilmington, N. C., and his lovely and accomplished wife, formerly Miss Icie Bates, daughter of Mr. Jared Bates, of our city, the couple being out on a visit to "the old folks at home."

Warm Springs.

We direct attention to the announcement of the Warm Springs in Madison county.

We are glad to know that the virtues of these waters are becoming known among our people, and that they are being patronized. The accommodations have been enlarged and improved, and the pleasure seeker as well as the invalid will find every comfort to be had at the best watering places.

Death of Mr. Fergus.

Mr. Daniel Fergus, an old citizen of this place and a soldier of the war of 1812, died in this city on Monday night, of paralysis, aged 84 years. He was a native of Onslow, but for three-quarters of a century had resided here in Wilmington. He was a good man and a just man through all of the long years of his pilgrimage, and died full of years and honors, surrounded by his descendants, who will revere his memory as they had loved and esteemed him in life.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Second street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

A Venerable Document.

We have before us now a truly venerable document in the shape of a deed dated at Newton (the original name of the settlement at Wilmington) on the 20th day of February, 1736, and during the administration of Gabriel Johnston, the Royal Governor of the Province. It is written on parchment which has been cut in various places by worms, and is therefore, in some places, illegible, but the ink is still very clear and almost as bright now as the day it was written. It is signed by J. H. Forster, Deputy Secretary to the Governor, and was entered and recorded at Newton, on the 19th of June, 1736. The deed is to Joseph Watters, his heirs and assigns, conveying to him 100 acres of land in the "Precinct of New Hanover," on the Southwest side of the North West river. The consideration was the payment of four shillings per annum, on the 100 acres, proclamation money, as a perpetual rent for the tract.

A Bold Burglary.

A bold and successful raid was made on the residence of Mr. Sol. Bear, on Red Cross street, between Front and Second, sometime on Monday night. On retiring to bed on the night in question Mr. Bear, as usual, left the lamp burning and about 3 o'clock he was awakened by his wife who asked him if he had put the light out as the room was then in darkness. Mr. Bear's suspicions were at once aroused and he arose and made an examination of the room when it was ascertained that his pants had been taken from the chair where he had left them and the pockets rifled of the money they contained, amounting to $72.50. There was, as usual, no clue to the burglar. An entrance into the house was probably effected from the second story back piazza, and through a window opening into the nursery which is just in the rear of Mr. Bear's chamber and only divided from it by a small room which opens into both of the larger rooms.

Passengers going West on the N. C. R. R. will get supper in Raleigh under the new schedule.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Proceedings of Wilmington District Conference, in Session at Magnolia.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev L. Culbreth, the Presiding Elder in the chair.

Minutes of morning session were read and approved.

Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., Treasurer of the District Parsonage Fund, read a report showing that all the funds were secured by cash and subscription, except a small amount which was raised before the report was adopted, and now the whole amount is secured for paying for the District parsonage. The report was then adopted.

Capt. J. E. Leggett, chairman of the Committee on Support of the Ministry, submitted a report urging the adoption of the Conference plan of collection, which was unanimously adopted.

Right here Capt. W. M. Parker made one of the best speeches during Conference on the subject of supporting the ministry, and W. J. Parker spoke pointedly on the same subject.

Capt W. M. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, read a report, requesting the preachers to preach at least once a year on the subject of Sunday Schools, also urging the use of our uniform lesson papers, all of which was adopted.

Rev. T. P. England, chairman of the Committee on the Spiritual Condition of the Church, read a report, speaking favorably of the prosperity of Zion, which was adopted.

Speeches on the spiritual condition of the church were made by Revs. J. E. Mann, T. P. England and Daniel Culbreth.

The hour for adjourning having arrived, the time was extended by a vote of the Conference.

Rev. R. M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, read a report, urging upon the ministers and laymen to use every effort to check intemperance in their respective fields. Adopted.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, 1st, That the thanks of this Conference are hereby tendered to the citizens of Magnolia for their liberal, Christian hospitality in entertaining the members of this body.

Resolved, 2nd, That the Christian comity of the Baptist Church of this place, in tendering to us the use of their house of worship, is hereby heartily acknowledged.

Resolved, 3rd, That the kindness of the Wilmington *Star*, Wilmington JOURNAL and Duplin *Record*, in publishing the proceedings of this Conference, is hereby duly acknowledged.

Resolved, 4th, That the thanks of this Conference are due and are hereby tendered to the railroads and steamboats which extend courtesies to the members of this body, in traveling to and from this Conference.

On motion of Rev. T. P. England, the Secretary was requested to furnish a sketch of the proceedings of this Conference to the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*.

The Conference adjourned *sine die*, with the benediction by Rev. J. B. Alford.

For the Journal.

The District Conference—Closing Scenes.

Dear Journal: It has been almost impossible for me to send you another item about affairs in this place, but I suppose it is better late than never, so I will drop a line in reference to the closing of the District Conference. I see you have the proceedings of Saturday, so I will not repeat that part, but will merely notice the "speechifying."

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, was the hour fixed for the missionary interests, and about half-past 7 could be seen people coming from all directions to hear what was going on in the mission fields. At 8 o'clock the church was well packed, and all anxiously waiting for the speaking to commence, but as Rev. W. S. Black is generally prompt, they did not have to wait long, for soon was introduced to the congregation a medium size young man, who intellectually looked as if he could bag well the attention of the throng and take it with him through the different mission fields of the earth. And rest assured he did not deceive his looks, for he certainly told everything about the heathen and what the Church must do to spread the gospel among them. Brother Bagwell is a fluent speaker, perfectly natural in every gesture, and fully able to attract the attention of the largest assemblage.

At the close of this gentleman's speech a murmur of applause was heard, but very respectful and quiet. Impatience was soon observed and the Presiding Elder began looking around for somebody else to tell us more about the missionary labors, and at last found a Mann who amply rewarded the people for being so very quiet. Like "apples of gold in pictures of silver" his words fell upon the enraptured minds of the people, and opened the eyes of many in reference to the labors of the missionary.

Rev. J. E. Mann has a well earned reputation as a speaker, and certainly all at the Conference left deeply impressed with him as a Christian and a speaker.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday morning there were about five hundred in the Methodist Church who remained perfectly enraptured for one hour and ten minutes, with the sermon of Rev. J. E. Mann, of Front Street, who preached from Malachi, 3rd chapter, 18th verse. Your correspondent has heard many sermons but never any to exceed this one in beauty and pure theological reason. At the same hour Rev. J. F. Bagwell preached in the Baptist Church to a very large congregation and, from reports, he gave the people a genuine good sermon.

Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there was a Sunday School mass meeting, well attended by old and young.

Capt. W. M. Parker, of your city, made a very feeling speech, replete with rich thought, and of much real value to Sunday Schools. This gentleman is looked upon as an earnest Christian, full of zeal for his Church, and is loved by all the children, both small and "grown up" ones. May he long be spared to the Church.

Rev. J. Sandford followed, with a spicy little speech, which kept the children attentive, and was calculated to do great good among the Sunday Schools.

Rev. T. P. England followed Rev. J. Sandford, with a short, but interesting speech, which caused much comment, as being *short* but *extremely sweet*.

Rev. J. T. Gibbs, of Fifth Street, preached at night, and sustained well his reputation as a fluent and impressive speaker. His sermon was filled with rich thought, and, for a young man, certainly attracted the attention of all who had the pleasure of hearing it. More anon. Yours,

RECHAB.

The Monroe Enquirer says: The sale of the Stockton Gold Mine took place at the Court House door on Tuesday last, Mrs. Richardson, of Kings Mountain, the purchaser, at the sum of $9 200.

The Washington Echo learns from its Pamlico correspondence that the corn and cotton crops of the county have been well nigh destroyed by the recent cold spells. He states that about two-thirds of all the cotton and one-third of all the corn under cultivation is a complete loss.

There is great satisfaction in putting on an Elmwood collar. No pulling this way and that way, as it fits at once.

THE UBIQUITOUS WARREN.

His Engagement at New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Picayune* tells us how Warren, *alias* Copeland, effected his engagement with the First Baptist Church in New Orleans. It says:

The strangest and most inexplicable circumstance connected with the Copeland scandal, is the manner in which he effected his engagement with the First Baptist Church of this city. A prominent clergyman, connected with one of our local churches, happened a short time ago to become acquainted with one Dr. Warren, of Utica, N. Y., at Philadelphia. The First Baptist Church of this city, being then in a declining condition and an able and energetic clergyman being needed, the clergyman advised the elders of the church to communicate with this Dr. Warren. This was accordingly done, the letter being addressed to Dr. Warren, in care of a Baptist publishing house in Philadelphia. The real Dr. Warren had by this time gone home to Utica, and the supposition is that Copeland represented himself at the publishing house as his agent, and thereby possessed himself of his correspondence. Hence his engagement by the First Baptist Church of this city.

Only one telegram has been received by the elders of the church since the first expose of the scandal. This was from the publishing house above mentioned, and the telegram said, in answer to inquiries as to who Dr. Warren was:

"Warren and Copeland are one and the same; several women in this city would like to know where he is."

The deacon of the church last night visited his room, Upper City Hotel.—He found one trunk there, and also his armoir, locked, as though he had intended to return. In fact, Copeland told his landlady that he would return as soon as he could procure evidences of his innocence, of which he expressed no doubt whatever.

His congregation would be very much pleased if he could establish his innocence.

For the Journal.

Pender County.

Editors Journal:—Upon the live question of the affairs of Pender, please reproduce the editorial from that sterling paper, the Duplin *Record*. This shameful tampering with the rights, feelings and interests of the people of this new county by three of the Board of County Commissioners, awakens the fires of indignation and retributive justice in the bosoms of the oppressed people of Pender. Those Benedict Arnolds of Pender, Commissioners Armstrong, Horrell and Manning, have already done enough in their deliberate course of ruin to the county to deserve impeachment and expulsion from office. Spurning the generous and gratuitous offers, as to land and suitable buildings and accommodations for temporary Court purposes, of the people of the thriving villages of Lillington and Rocky Point—where witnesses, lawyers, persons, &c., could be well accommodated also—they have overruled the other Commissioners in putting the county site in the most inconvenient and objectionable point on the railroad, and in other ways seem bent on doing all in their power to defeat the county. It has been the boast of leading Radicals of Wilmington that they would manage Pender, and in such a way as to get the county back into New Hanover. In Armstrong, Horrell and Manning they evidently have pliant tools for this nefarious work. Armstrong has basely falsified his promises and betrayed the confidence and trust imposed in him. But as low as is the official conduct of this treacherous and low down negro ignoramus, he stands much higher with the white people of Pender than do Manning and Horrell, who are cunningly using Armstrong for their own selfish and ignominious purposes and to injure Pender. This is the sentiment of the down-trodden Democratic masses of Pender; who, but for fraud and corruption in the colonization of negro voters, and the strong appetite for office of so many Democrats, would have carried the election in April. It is time for these Democratic office-seekers to cease electioneering for office with this Radical Board, and to unite, fearlessly and faithfully, with other true friends of the county in some other efforts to save it from Radical vultures; and in bringing said Commissioners to the punishment demanded by law and justice. The white men of Pender are, most of them, poor, and many of them in rags, because of Radical tyranny and oppression, but in their veins courses the blood of manhood and devotion to truth, justice, and to the right of local self-government. These various efforts to deprive them of these inalienable rights; to make them continued hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Radical powers of Wilmington, and to destroy our new and struggling county, will be as futile as they are outrageous and intolerable. Pender is stronger than ever before. The fires of persecution through which she is passing are but a preparation for the triumphant success and high destiny which awaits her.

May 31st, 1875. MANY CITIZENS.

Sampson Nominating Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Sampson county, met in Clinton on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875.

The following gentlemen were appointed to call the different township meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in general convention at Clinton, to nominate candidates to represent the county of Sampson in the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, A. D., 1875:

These Township Conventions are to be called on or before the last Saturday in June next.

Franklin Township Committee—Dr. J. B Seavy, N. H. Fennell, Dr. Chales S. Kerr.

Lisbon Township Committee—A. J. Johnson, Haywood Boykin, Allen Blackburn.

Taylor's Bridge Township—Henry Mathis, P. H. Murphy, O. P. James.

Turkey Township Committee—L. R. Carroll, W. S. Mathis, Dr. Wm. I. Thompson.

Piney Grove Township Committee—Amos Royal, Jno. W. Giddens, W. A. Andress.

Hail's Township Committee—A. B. Parker, G. W. Hobbs, O. F. Herring.

Westbrooks Township Committee—Wm. Daughtery, G. R. Williams, W. H. Bryant.

Mingo Township Committee—Jesse Wilson, N. B. Barefoot, R. A. Drawhorn.

Dismal Township Committee—J. C. Williams, Jas. A. Aughtery, Robert Williams.

Little Coharie Township Committee—Thomas Bullard, Dr. P. H. Halliday, Murdoch White.

Hunnycutt's Township Committee—Jas. H. Turlington, Bluew Crumpler, Wiley Butler.

McDaniel's Township Committee—Miles P. Owens, H. S. Spill, Jno. C. Wright.

Clinton Township Committee—Owen Holmes, Everett Peterson, H. E. Royal.

Five delegates from each township. Delegates elected are requested to meet in Clinton on Saturday, the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., A. D. 1875.

C. T. MURPHY, Chairman.
JOHN ASHFORD, Secretary.

The Duplin *Record*, Fayetteville *Gazette* and the Goldsboro *Messenger* will please copy and notice. d&w—td

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons Purgative Pills* in small doses.

STATE NEWS.

Statesville has organized a building and loan association.

Decoration Day was observed in Newbern on Saturday.

The Democrrts of Wake county nominate on the 26th inst.

A new postoffice has been established at River Hill, in Iredell county.

Rev. Father McNamara, formerly of Raleigh, is about to commence the publication of a paper in New York under the title of "The Celtic National."

At the Mecklenburg Centennial the Newbern band played the Mecklenburg Polka, composed specially for the occasion by a member of the band.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Tens of thousands of tobacco plants were set out last week. The prospects of the tobacco crop are more encouraging than they were a month ago.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: The oats fields and in some instances, the wheat fields are infested with flocks of rice birds who really are doing much mischief. They are nearly as abundant as in the ricefields.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Messrs. Jos. Worth and Neill R. Blue have been nominated as candidates for the Convention in Cumberland. Mr. Blue is a farmer, well know in the county for his good sense and sterling integrity. Mr. Jos. Worth is a brother of the late Governor Jonathan Worth.

The Oxford Leader says: The residence of William Green, Esq., was discovered to be on fire last Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. Mr. Green at the time was at work in the field some distance from the house, and arrived there too late to save more than a bedstead, a few beds and some few other articles of little value. The fire originated from a stove. No insurance.

The Graham Gleaner says: The people of Chatham county celebrated the Centennial on the banks of Haw River. The occasion was in every way pleasant and enjoyable. M. Q. Waddell, Esq., was the selected orator of the day. His speech we hear spoken of as the ablest and most entertaining of his life. No people are more noted for their times of enjoyment and pleasure than those of old Chatham. All the trouble is in getting there; everything is pleasant after that.

Asheville has a romance indicating what a loving woman will do for a man however undeserving he may be. An illicit distiller in Yancey county was recently hard pressed by the officers of justice, and started for Tennessee, taking with him his feminine partner, dressed in men's clothes. They secured refuge for the night in a farm house on the way, where, previous to retiring, the fugitive noticed a saddle hanging on the wall. He told the woman with him that she must arise in the night and steal the saddle, an injunction she attempted to obey.—The noise made in securing the saddle awoke the farmer, when the two strangers attempted to escape. As the woman leaped through a window she was shot at by the farmer and badly wounded. Still the wounded woman managed to escape to the woods, where she was found a week later fifteen miles from the place where she was shot. She was still alive, though in a dangerous condition, and her sex was only discovered when she received surgical aid. The coward who had led the woman into danger escaped, which is very much regretted. So plucky a woman deserved at least a brave male.

The Citizen's Comments.

Brother Furman, the mountaineer, of that sterling sheet, the Asheville *Citizen*, thus speaks his good word in favor of our city and our people in the observations educed on his recent visit to the city in the editorial ranks:

We know not only Wilmington, but the entire State must receive good from our recent meeting in the chief port of the State. If our brethren of the quill will but do their duty (and we are very sure they will) our entire State will know more of Wilmington than could otherwise be learned in a long time.

Of Wilmington, very much can be said. As a harbor, it is the equal of any on the Atlantic coast, and far superior to many which have already attained immense importance in the commercial world. Ingress and egress are always safe and easy for the large ocean vessels, while the direct communication by rail, with the entire country, the great West, North-West and South, is scarcely surpassed by our far more patronized Northern ports. Several important railroads now center at Wilmington, having connections ramifying our entire South, and several other lines terminating at or tending to the same point, are in prospect of completion. Already large steamers and sail vessels are running direct from Wilmington to the ports of the world, the West Indies, Europe, North and South America. Every opportunity is now offered to make a North Carolina port the centre of trade and commerce, not only for our State, but for the South and West, and this concentration of interests and trade only is necessary to make of our seaport what New York, Philadelphia and Boston have become. Wilmington has claims upon the State which are too great and too pressing to be longer disregarded. We have heard vastly much of "State pride," "State lines," &c., &c., but now is the time for something tangible in that direction to be done. We do not ask that hostile legislation be inaugurated against any interest, railroad or other; but very much can be done by the Legislature, and our own people themselves, to make Wilmington what she ought to be, and is destined, sooner or later, to be. Instead of aiding or abetting fights between rival corporations, and striving to use, not only the power of the State, but the prejudices of the people, to the injury of one line that another may be benefited, let us give all the moral influence and aid in our power to arouse a rational, legitimate, popular and State sentiment in the interest of our own seaport.

The completion of the Carolina Central Railway gives to our State the only opportunity left to make Wilmington the entreport of the State.—Now extend the Western N. C. Road to Asheville, Ducktown and Paint Rock, giving the Wilmington route the preference, and what was once wisely desired, viz: a grand trunk line traversing the entire length of the State, will be realized. The people of Wilmington seem thoroughly awake to their interests and claims upon the people and State, and we are sure will spare nothing on their part to deserve the fullest patronage and confidence of their fellow citizens. Her business men are behind none in energy, sagacity, public spirit and enterprise. They work and verily are receiving their reward. To Western Carolina do they appeal for that support which, while it may build up and enrich their beautiful city, will also redound to the greatness and prosperity of our entire State, and all her people. They promise the people of the State—merchants and all—every facility and advantage offered by any port. As to the *personelle* of her business people and citizens, they are the equals of any in the world. We are altogether proud of our city by the sea, and her good people, and shall from time to time take occasion to say something of both. We hope never to get done talking and writing of our North Carolina port, her advantages and the great cleverness of her citizens.

A Drawer of Water.

The steamship *Pioneer*, which cleared and sailed from this port yesterday for Philadelphia, went out to sea on one tide, drawing 10 feet 10 inches forward and 13 feet 1 inch aft, which is said to be the deepest draught ever carried out from this port.

Sale of the Elina.

Pursuant to the notice given, the Spanish barque *Elina*, as she now lies, a short distance below the city, was sold yesterday at public action by Mr. J. N. VanSoelen, U. S. Deputy Marshal. Mr. E. Peschau was the purchaser, at $4,600 cash.

The Statesville American says: We learn favorable reports of the wheat crop in this and adjacent counties. The prospect for wheat in the county of Caldwell was never better. Seasonable rains now going about, will improve oats, corn, and other crops. Upon the whole, farmers are encouraged.

The Newbern Times says: The little boys of Morehead City have had lots of fun during the week. A number of porpoises had become more adventurous than usual, and leaving their

BY TELEGRAPH.

KING COTTON.

REPORTS OF THE CROPS FOR MAY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2—Night—The Committee on Information and Statistics, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been entrusted the duty of compiling the National Cotton Crop Report, made up from the returns of the various Exchanges for the month of May, report as follows:

Department of Louisiana—Fifty-one letters from thirty-one parishes report an increase in acreage of 4 per cent. The weather was cool, but on the whole, very favorable. The crop is about as early as last year, and the stand is very good. Labor is about the same in number, but more efficient than in former years, and the present condition of the crop is very favorable. There are no commercial fertilizers in use. There is a considerable increase in acreage of corn and small grains.

Mississippi—Forty-seven letters from twenty-six counties give an increase in acreage planted in cotton of 3 per cent. Weather generally favorable; more so than last year. Stand good, notwithstanding the cold Spring, of which there is generally complaint. The crop is said to be earlier by a week or ten days than last year. Labor is more efficient, with no noticable change in numbers. No commercial fertilizers have been used in the State. Nearly all our correspondents report an increase in acreage planted in corn and small grains over last year.

Arkansas—Twenty-three counties show an increase acreage of about 3 per cent. The weather has been more favorable than last year, and lands have been very well prepared. Owing to the cold spell at the beginning of this month, plants are very small, but the stand being good and the fields clear of grass, the prospects are more favorable than last year. No fertilizers have been used in this State. Labor, both white and colored, is reported as better than it ever was. An increase in acreage of corn and small grain is reported.

Nashville Department, Middle Tennessee—There is a decrease in acreage of 15 per cent. The weather is favorable and stands are better than last season; the crop will be no later than last year; the supply of labor is ample and is generally working better; more fertilizers have been used, and the condition of the crop is favorable.

North Carolinia—The acreage has decreased 7 per cent., and with a comparative condition of the weather, the crop will be the same as reported above for Middle Tennessee. The Wilmington department area planted in cotton has increased about 5 per cent. The weather compares favorably with last year, though planting was delayed somewhat by the cold Spring. There is no appreciable difference in the time of planting. A fair average stand has been obtained and condition reported in average labor is represented as more efficient, and the use of fertilizers has increased about 20 per cent.

Charleston, Department of South Carolina—eighty-three replies have been received, showing an average decrease in the area planted in cotton of ½ per cent. The weather is reported somewhat less favorable than last year. The stand and condition is reported good. The amount of labor is about the same. The use of fertilizers has increased 6 to 6¼ per cent.

Augusta, Department of Georgia—The land planted in cotton is said to be about as that of last year. The weather having been unfavorable for planting but more favorable since its completion a good stand has generally been obtained, and the condition is universally reported good and promising. Labor is plentiful and satisfactory, and fertilizers have been increased about 25 per cent.

Savannah, department of Georgia—About the same area of cotton planted as that of last year. The weather has been cold and raining until May and a less favorable stand has been obtained. It is very generally represented as good, although backward, and two weeks later in the Southern portion of the State. The middle section is about the same as last year. The condition is said to be generally good. The plant is small but healthy, showing a great improvement under the present fine weather. The rise of commercial fertilizers has slightly increased domestic manures, which have, however, been extensively used. But little complaint is made of the labor in Florida. There is a slight increase in the area of cotton, both in the upland and sea island districts, over last year. The weather has been unfavorable; stand, fair; average condition, generally good, though the plant is small and backward, owing to the cold and wet Spring. Labor generally is better and more efficient than last year. Very little commercial fertilizers are used in this State. The increase in farm manure is noticed.

Mobile, Department Alabama—One hundred and twenty-three replies received, covering forty-three counties, show an average of 3 per cent. increase in acreage. Some complaints of cold nights are made in the northern portion of the State, but generally the weather has been much more favorable than last year. The stands are good, and in some places perfect. The crop compared with last year is about a week earlier. Labor is ample and efficient. Fertilizers are used to a limited extent, and there is a general increase in the use of domestic manures. The condition of the crop is good and generally promising.

Missouri—Sixty-eight replies from nineteen counties show an average decrease in acreage of about 3 per cent. The weather has been more favorable. The stands are fair to good and crops about ten days earlier than last year. The labor is equal to last year and more efficient; rise of fertilizers limited; the condition of crops good. The prospect is generally very promising.

Galveston Department, Texas—One hundred and twelve replies, received from sixty-nine counties, show an average increase in acreage this year over last year of 7 per cent. The weather has been generally dry and cold. The crop is said to be about two weeks later, plants small and backward, but in good condition; labor abundant and efficient; fertilizers have been comparatively unused.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 31st ult., of paralysis, DANIEL FERGUS, aged 84 years.

Deceased was born in Onslow county, in this State, but removed to Wilmington when quite a boy. He was for a long time a merchant of this city, but for some years before the late war retired from business with an ample competency.

When war was declared against England in 1812, he was one of the first gallant spirits of this State who volunteered for the national defence.

Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners; firm and conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow man, he commanded the respect of all who knew him in his long career and attracted toward him the warm love of devoted friends.

His integrity in all his business transactions shone out in a remarkable degree, and so proverbial as his honesty that his word was considered as good as his bond.

For nearly fifty years he was an exemplary follower of the teachings of the Divine Master, and in all the relations of life he illustrated the character of the true Christian gentleman.

Ripe in years, he has passed away; but though dead in the flesh he lives again in the realms of Him, who saith,

"I am the resurrection and the life."

In this city, on the 1st inst., CATHARINE O., wife of W. H. Day and daughter of Jno. A. Sanders, aged 22 years and 23 days.

In this city on Wednesday, the 2d inst., Mr. F. W. MEYER, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Mr. Meyer was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to this country about six years ago. He leaves a wife and one child.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 3, 1875.

THE CROPS.

SOUTH CAROLINA—From our correspondents we have cheering accounts from most of the State. The Cotton crop though late is fine looking, growing well, and the stand a fair one. The weather has been favorable for "chopping out" and keeping it clean, the few rains have not been too much for it, and altogether the prospect is encouraging. The ability of the planters to work it through without obtaining advances to any extent is daily more apparent, nearly all the counties have Corn enough to last through the season; the supply of Bacon is not ample, but they will not need half as much as last year; the small Grain crops are fair; the Oats being reaped now, so that forage will be plentiful. The whole condition shows the value of the advice which the JOURNAL has offered for the past four years, "raise enough Corn and Bacon to supply your farm, and make Cotton your money crop." The Corn crop looks well and is growing finely, in better condition than last year at this time.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Cotton planters have had considerable difficulty in getting a stand, but it is now an average one; Corn is rather backward; small Grain crops fair and the prospect much more encouraging than two weeks ago. The acreage in Cotton has been a little increased, the land generally put in better order, and with an average season there is no doubt we shall make more than last year. The wisdom of the farmers in raising all the provisions they could last year, shows itself and is every day more and more apparent.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—The week in trade circles has again been a quiet one, business in the principal staples with a few exceptions being confined almost entirely to supplying the immediate want of consumers, and trade movement have been marked by no features of special interest.

Naval Stores and Cotton continue very quiet with no demand beyond the actual requirements of exporters, and when these are filled, the market drops back into a dull and inactive state.

The Money market throughout has been characterized with ease. The supply of currency is equal to the demands, and the rates of discount are unchanged.

The shipments for the week both coastwise and foreign of naval stores and cotton as compared with last week were as follows: Cotton 819 bales, spirits turpentine 4,434 casks, rosin 17,913 bbls., crude turpentine 360 bbls., tar 517 bbls, against: Cotton 575 bales, spirits turpentine 1,504 casks, rosin 16,710 bbls., crude turpentine 1 bb's, tar 896 bbls., for the last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been large.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—A very quiet market for cotton has prevailed during the past week; in fact we might state that we have had no market at all, as we have heard of no sales transpiring. No changes have decreased in official quotations since our last. The offerings are very light and holders show considerable indifference. The market at the close is quiet and easy. Advices regarding the new crop are all of a favorable nature.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	231	bales.
Saturday	138	"
Monday	33	"
Tuesday	75	"
Wednesday	8	"
Thursday	42	"

Being a total of 527 bales, against 124 bales for last week. The exports were 819 bales, against 575 bales for last week, and the stock is 936 bales against 986 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 17,320 bales, against 18,372 bales last week, 19,968 bales the previous week and 21,891 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,396,636 bales, against 3,673,460 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 276,824 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 53,685 bales, of which 47,775 were to Great Britian, 1,369 to France, and 4,561 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 327,800 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	11	cents
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14½	"
Good Middling	15	"

ROSIN—Pretty much the same general position is to be noted on the market for rosins. We stated last week some of the general causes for the dullness of the market, and as we write to-day we see no reason why we should change our former remarks. There has been more demand for export, however, this week than last, owing to the arrival of several foreign vessels, but this enquiry does not seem to stimulate the market much, and the calls are for such lots as may be required for special emergency. For strained spot there was some enquiry, but futures were entirely neglected and no transactions occurred during the week. For fine rosins there continues a fair demand, lots of size being very scarce and prices continuing well up. The market for all grades is very quiet. Quotations to-day appear in our table published below.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 600 bbls. Strained at $1 50, 25 bbls No 2 at $1 60, 30 bbls Pale at $5 50 and 16 bbls extra Pale at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

Monday—Sales of 50 bbls at $5 75 for Pale and $6 for extra Pale.

Tuesday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 79 bbls Pale at $5 ⅌ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 12,332 bbls, against 8,900 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 17,913 bbls against 16,710 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 32,337 bbls against 37,918 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 50
Good Strained	1 55
No. 2	1 60
Extra No. 2	1 65
Low No. 1	2 00@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 00
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 50
Pale	5 50@6 00
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market generally continues very quiet and develops no change in its general features since our last. On export account there has been some lots of size taken on a semi-speculation sort of a way, but beyond this the enquiry was confined to the small order demand from the West, and in the face of a dull market, both here and abroad, prices have labored heavily generally tending in favor of buyers. At the close to-day the market is quiet and nominal at 29¼ cents ⅌ gallon for Southern packages.

The receipts are gradually increasing as the season progresses and for the week were 4,058 casks, against 2,117 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 4,434 casks against 1,504 casks for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 4,222 casks against 4,598 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	250 casks at	30	cts. per gal.
Saturday	250 "	30	" "
Monday	100 "	29½	" "
Tuesday	250 "	29½	" "
Wed'sday	100 "	29½	" "
Thursday	100 "	29¼	" "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The influences operating upon this market for the week were very adverse to prices. The advices on Spirits Turpentine and Rosin from New York and abroad were of a very depressing nature and sellers finding themselves unable to obtain full prices submitted on Saturday to a decline, since then and up to the close to-day nothing new has developed itself and the market closes steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 25 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 1,297 bbls, against 927 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 260 bbls. against 61 bbls for last week and the stock in yard is 2,014 bbls., against 1,192 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	100	1 30	2 20	3 60
Saturday	160	1 20	2 00	3 25
Monday	150	1 20	2 00	3 25
Tuesday	175	1 20	2 00	3 25
Wed'y	178	1 20	2 00	3 25
Thursday	150	1 20	2 00	3 25

TAR—The tar market has been pretty steady for the past week, without, however, many features of a stirring interest. For export there has been some little demand, and as receipts were light they were readily taken for this purpose. At the close to day the market is steady at $1 65 ⅌ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 611 bbls. against 488 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 517 bbls. against 896 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 5,136 bbls against 5,042 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	75 bbls at	$1 65	per bbl
Saturday	140 " "	1 65	"
Monday	100 " "	1 65	"
Tuesday	75 " "	1 65	"
Wednesday	78 " "	1 65	"
Thursday	50 " "	1 65	"

GRAIN—The past week the grain market has been very quiet and has submitted to a further decline on values. The corn market has been quiet and easy all the week and cargoes failed to command former rates, the market showing a decline of 2½ cents. The cargo arrivals and sales for the week were as follows: Schr Anna G. Midyette, 1,518 bushels at 90 cents; Schr. E. Francis, 1,384 bushels at 90 cents; and by rail, (513 bags) 1,000 bushels sold at 97½ cents including bags. Two cargoes, Schrs Beulah Benton and Etta, 3,500 bushels came direct and went into store. At the close the market for cargoes is quoted quiet at 90 cents.

The receipts for the were about 2,500 bushels from northern markets, 1,000 bushels by railroad, and 7,402 bushels from from eastern counties.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05 to $1 07½, and white mealing 1 05@$1 07½ ⅌ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ⅌ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ⅌ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ⅌ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10@$1 12½ ⅌ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—There has been a tame market since our last review, and trade was confined to supply in the consumptive demand. The advices for the North and West report the market easier, but quotations without change. For North Carolina bacon the market continues steady at former figures, but as the supply is light, there is not much trading.

To-day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 11 @11½ cts. for shoulders, 13½@13¾ cents for sides, and 17½@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10½@10¾ cents for shoulders and 13½@13¾ cents for clear rib sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ⅌ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 18@19 cents ⅌ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prces:

Solnable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $65 time.

COTTON YARNS. The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ⅌ lb for prime.

DRY GOODS—A fair business has been done in this line during the week. The weather has been favorable and a number of merchants from the interior have visited the city to make purchases. The fullness of the cotton market has produced a lower tendency in cotton goods, but woolen articles are unchanged.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

May 28—Norwegian Barque Frederick, Andersen, London, R E Heide.

Schr Minnie Ward, Littleton, with corn to Grant & Hinton.

May 29—Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Br Barquentine Emma Crook, Sulky, St. Thomas, Vick & Mebane.

Brig Annie Gardner, Havener, Boston, E Kidder & Sons.

Brig Mary E Dana, O'Neil, Boston, Master.

Schr Alabama, Ross, Port Royal, S. C., Harriss & Howell.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Mabel T Staples, Burrill, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Bushaw, Alley, New York, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Geo W Andrews, Watts, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Br Brig Elgin, Baxter, Plymouth, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Schr Etta, Heady, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co., with 1,714 bushels corn.

Schr Bula Benton, Chadwick, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co., with 2,120 bushels corn.

June 1—German Brig Frevde, Braun, Liverpool, 54 days, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Lucretia, Williams, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,300 bushels corn.

Schr E Francis, Chadwick, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,400 bushels corn.

Schr Anna E Midyett, Rollins, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,500 bushels corn.

CLEARED.

May 27—Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

May 28—Br. Brig Rio, Hoodless, Bristol, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Danish Brig Livingstone, Fischer, Liverpool, James Anderson & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

June 1—Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

German Barque Amanda, Schulz, Bristol, Williams & Murchison.

German Barquentine Germania, Vilmow, Antwerp, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Jennie Middleton, Chapman, Jackmel, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr City of Chelsea, Goodwin, Jackmel, E Kidder & Sons.

Norwegian Barque Albatross, Tengelsen, Antwerp, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Grover, Matanzas, G G Barker & Co.

Norwegian Barque Flora, Pedersen, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Brig Lillesand, Andersen, London, William & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Zodiac—1,040 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—49 bales yarn, 39 cases tar, 192 casks spirits turpentine, 689 bbls rosin, 30 pkgs mdse, 100 bbls tar, 10 do crude turpentine, 100 bushels peanuts, 40 cases spirits turpentine, 24,000 feet lumber, 23 bales cotton, 12 do cloth, 18 do sheeting, 10 empty ale kegs.

New York—Steamship Gulf Stream—6,687 juniper bolts, 200 bbls crude turpentine, 100 do tar, 755 do rosin, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 140 bushels peanuts, 450 bales cotton, 5 do hides 345 bdls shooks, 30 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—170 casks spirits turpentine, 108 bbls tar, 915 do rosin, 145 do pitch, 105 bushs peanuts, 59 cases tar, 40 cases spirits turpentine, 14 bales cotton, 7 do cloth, 30,000 feet lumber, 8 pkgs mdse.

New York—Steamship Regulator—2,113 bbls rosin, 139 casks spirits turpentine, 226 bbls tar, 50 do crude turpentine, 310 bales cotton, 20 do sheeting, 31 bdls and 10 boxes paper, 70 pkgs mdse.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—107 bales cotton, 10 do yarn, 3 do rags, 2 do wool, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 750 bbls rosin, 100 do tar, 25 do pitch, 270 bushels peanuts, 19 hhds molasses, 5 tons iron, 107 empty kegs, 2,225 juniper bolts, 128,000 ft. lumber.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—Danish Brig Livingstone—1,348 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls rosin.

Bristol—German Barque Amanda—500 casks spirits turpentine, 2,150 bbls rosin.

Antwerp—German Barquentine Germania—2,780 bbls rosin.

Norwegian Barque Albatross—1,204 casks spirits turpentine.

Jackmel, Hayti—Schr Jennie Middleton—227,760 feet lumber, 70,000 shingles.

Schr City of Chelsea—110,455 feet lumber, 156,000 shingles.

Matanzas—Brig Maria Wheeler—47,828 feet lumber, 2,050 cypress R R cross ties, 10 cords lightwood, 101 bbls rosin, 50 do tar, 24 casks spirits turpentine.

Liverpool—Norwegian Barque Flora—2,472 bbls tar, 2,500 do rosin.

London—Norwegian Brig Lillesand—1,930 bbls rosin.

WARM SPRINGS

MADISON COUNTY,

Western North Carolina.

THESE SPRINGS are situated five miles from the Tennessee line, on the banks of the French Broad river, in the very midst of the highest ranges of mountains east of the Mississippi river, in a country generally known and truthfully called the Switzerland of America.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS are unsurpassed at any watering place or summer resort in the country. The Baths consist of large pools of a *clear, powerful Mineral and Electric Water*, temperature 102 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit, which are wonderful in invigorating to all invalids, equalizing the circulation and stimulating the secretory organs, and will, in most cases of Chronic and Sub-Acute Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Secondary Syphilis, Hepatic and Calculous Disorders, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases and many diseases peculiar to females, effect a speedy and radical cure. There is also a Cold Sulphur Spring near the Warm Springs, resembling very closely in temperature and color of deposit, the Yellow Sulphur Spring of Virginia, with a sulphurous odor much stronger. These Springs are easy of access from all Southern cities by all the lines of railroads converging into East Tennessee, via Augusta, Atlanta and Knoxville, to Morristown, East Tennessee, thence to Cumberland Gap and Charleston—railroad 40 miles to Wolf Creek—thence by stage 8 miles to the Spring, an easy and comfortable trip. Excursion Tickets are on sale in all the principal cities to and from these Springs at a great reduction on local rates.

Rates of Board, $40 Per Month, $12.50 Per Week, $2 Per Day.

Children and Colored Servants Half-Price.

Apply to Manager for Pamphlets and Circulars or to Wilmington Druggists.

J. A. SAMPLE,
General Manager for Warm Springs Co.
june 1 120-d1m-eod-w1m

General Market Reports

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 1—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales of 442 bales; middling uplands 16½c; middling Orleans 16⅝c. Flour unchanged. Wheat rather more steady. Corn steady. Pork firm—mess $20 50 to $20 75. Lard firm—steam 14⅜c. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 32c. Rosin heavy at $1 85 to $1 90 for strained. Freights firm.

Futures opened quiet and steady as follows: June, 16 1-32c; July, 16 3-16 to 16 7-32c; August, 16 11-32 to 16⅜c; September, 16c.

Financial.

NEW YORK, June 1—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange firm at $4 87½. Gold inactive at 116⅜ to 116½. Government Securities active and strong. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 681 bales, at 16⅜ to 16½c. Flour is in fair request and prices generally without decided change. Wheat about 1c better, and in fair demand; Winter red Western, $1 22 to $1 30; amber do., $1 30 to $1 32; white Western, $1 30 to $1 32. Corn is a shade firmer with a fair business doing; steam Western mixed 72½ to 74c; good to prime dry do., 76 to 81½c; yellow Western 78 to 81½c; white do. 77 do 81c. Oats more active and decidedly firmer at 68 to 70c for mixed western; 71 to 71 for mixed Canada; 70 to 75 for white Western. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar firmer at ⅛c advance; at 8⅛ to 8⅜c for fair to good refining; prime 8½c; Muscovado refined 8⅜ to 8⅞c. Molasses dull and heavy at 45 to 46c for Barbadoes; 43 to 62c for Porto Rico—the latter figure for choice; 45 to 52c for Demarara. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firmer at 8⅜ to 8½c. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine steady. Pork steady—new Mess $20 50. Lard lower—prime steam 14⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Freights steady.

Cotton—net receipts 5 bales; gross receipts 1,844 bales. Futures closed quiet, with sales of 29,400 bales, as follows: June, 15 29-32 to 15 15-16c; July, 16 1-32 to 16 1-16c; August, 16 3-16c; September, 16 1-16c; October, 15 17-32c; November, 15 1-16 to 15 11-32c; December 15 5-16 to 15 11-32c; January, 15 7-16 to 15 15-32c; February, 15½ to 15 11-16c; March, 15 29-32 to 15 15-16c; April, 16⅛ to 16⅜c; May, 16 5-16 to 16⅜c.

BALTIMORE, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15⅞c; gross receipts 94 bales; exports coastwise 80 bales; sales of 945 bales; sales to spinners 105 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Pennsylvania red $1 31 to 132, Maryland red $1 25 to $135, white $1 30 to $1 38. Corn weak; Southern white 84 to 85c; yellow 81 to 82c; Western mixed 81c. Oats dull; Southern 70 to 76c. Rye nominal at 15c. Provisions higher but very quiet. Pork—mess $22 50 to $23; shoulders 9½ to 9¾c. Lard steady. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged. Sugar firm.

LOUISVILLE, June 2—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull at 74 to 75c (to arrive). Provisions stronger with improved demand. Pork $20 50. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 13 to 13½c. Lard—steam 15½c; tierces 15⅜ to 15½c; keg 16⅜ to 16½c. Whisky $1 13. Bagging firm at 13½ to 14c.

ST. LOUIS, June 2—6 P. M.—Flour too unsettled to give quotations generally and lower. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 64 to 65c. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork lower at $20 50; small lots sold $20 75. Bacon dull; only limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal.

MOBILE, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; middlings 14⅞ to 14½c; low middling 14⅛ to 14¼c; good ordinary 14c; net receipts 19 bales; exports coastwise 120 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling 15½c; net receipts 520 bales; sales of 442 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15⅝c; exports coastwise 15 bales; sales of 100 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton steady; middlings 15c; net receipts 54 bales; shipments 76 bales; sales of 1,450 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton—demand moderate; middling 15⅛c; net receipts 48 bales; sales of 152 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 16½c; net receipts 172 bales; gross receipts 473 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling 15⅝c; net receipts 172 bales; gross receipts 262 bales; sales of 1,000 bales.

NORFOLK, June 2—6 P M—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 15⅛c; net receipts 380 bales; exports coastwise 275 bales; sales 100 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable

LIVERPOOL, June 2—Noon—Cotton firm—middling uplands 7⅞d; middling Orleans 8 to 8⅛d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales on a basis of midling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable June and July, 7⅞d.

Later—Sales of shipment of new crop, on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, 8d.

Later—Cotton—Sales to-day of 7,000 bales of American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable July and August, 7⅞d; do, deliverable August and September, 7 15-16d.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Evening—Cotton—Deliveries of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low good middling, 8d.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.
march 26 w'kly6m 13

BLATCHLEY'S

TRADE MARK Patented

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 14 39-9m

Congress Water.

Seltzer Aperient, Fresh Seidlitz Powders, Brown's Ginger, Florida Water, Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, (a large variety) and Fancy Articles. For sale by
JAMES C. MUNDS, Druggist,
Third St., opposite City Hall.
may 16 117

WEDDING CARDS gotten and printed in the most fashionable style at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

From Scribner for June.

THE POWER OF PRAYER;

Or, the First Steamboat up the Alabama.

BY SIDNEY AND CLIFFORD LANIER.

You, Dinah! Come and set me whar de ribberroads does meet
De Lord, *He* made dese black-jack roots to twis' into a seat,
Umph, dar! De Lord have mussy on dis blin' ole nigger's feet.

It 'pear to me dis mornin' I kin smell de fust o' June.
I 'clar, I b'lieve dat mockin bird could play de fiddle soon!
Dem yonder town-bells sounds like dey was ringin' in de moon.

Well, ef dis nigger *is* been blind for forty year or mo',
Dese ears, *dey* sees the world, like, th'u' de cracks dat's in de do'.
For de Lord has built dis body wid de windows 'hind and 'fo'.

I know my front ones *is* stopped up, and things is sort o' dim,
But den, th'u' *dem* temptation's rain won't leak in on ole Jim!
De back ones shows me earth enough, aldo' deys mons'ous slim.

And as for Hebben—bless de Lord, and praise His holy name—
Dat shines in all de co'ners of dis cabin jes' de same
As ef dat cabin hadn't nar' a plank upon de frame!

Who *call* me? Listen down de ribber, Dinah don't you hyar
Somebody holl'in' "*hoo Jim hoo!*" My Sarah died las' y'ar;
Is dat black angel done come back to cal. ole Jim f'om hyar?

My stars, dat can't be Sarah, shuh! Jes' listen Dinah, *now!*
What *kin* be comin' up dat bend, a-makin' sich a row?
Fus, bellerin' like a pawin bull, den squealin' like a sow?

De Lord 'a' massy sakes alive, jes' hear—ker-woof, ker-woof—
De Debble's comin' round dat bend, he's comin', shuh enuff,
A plashin' up de water wid his tail and wid his hoof!

I'se pow'ful skeered; but neversomeless I ain't gwine run away;
I'm gwine to stand stiff-legged for de Lord dis blessed day.
You screech, and howl, and swish de water, Satan! Let us pray.

O hebbenly Mahs'r what thou willest dat mus' be jes' so,
And ef Thou hast bespoke de word some nigger's bound to go.
Den, Lord please take ole Jim, and lef young Dinah hyar below!

Scuse Dinah, scuse her, Mah'sr; for she's sich a little chile,
She hardly jes' begin to scramble up de home-yard stile,
But dis ole traveler's feet been tired dis many a many a mile.

I'se wufless as de rotten pole of las' year's fodder stack.
De rheumatiz done bit my bones; you hear 'em crack and crack?
I cain't sit down 'dout gruntin' like 'twas breakin o' my back.

What use de wheel, when hub and spokes is warped and split and rotten?
What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life done picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgotten.

But Dinah! Shuh dat gal jes' like dis little hick'ry tree,
De sap's jes' risin in her; she do grow owdaciouslee—
Lord, ef you's clarin' de underbrush, don't cut her down, cut me!

I would not proud presume—but yet I'll boldly make reques';
Sence Jacob had dat wrastlin-match, I too, gwine do my bes';
When Jacob got all underholt, de Lord He answered Yes!

And what for waste de vittles, now, and th'ow away de bread,
Jes' for to strength dese idle hands to scratch dis ole bald head?
T'ink of de'conomy, Mah'sr, ef dis ole Jim was dead!

Stop—ef I don't believe de Debble's gone on up de stream!
Jes' now he squealed down dar; hush; dat's a mighty weakly scream!
Yas, sir, he's gone, he's gone;—he snort way off, like in a dream!

O glory hallelujah to de Lord dat reigns on high!
De Debble's fa'ly skeered to def, he done gone flyin' by;
I know'd he couldn't stand dat pra'r, I felt my Mah'sr nigh!

You, Dinah; ain't you 'shamed now, dat you didn't trust to grace?
I heerd you thrashin' th'u' the bushes when he showed his face!
You fool, you t'ink de Debble couldn't beat *you* in a race?

I tell you Dinah, jes' as sure as you is standin dar
When folks start prayin', answer-angels drops down th'u de a'r.
Yea, Dinah, whar 'ould you be now, exceptin' fur dat pra'r?

Cotton States Congress.

The Cotton States Congress meets in Raleigh on the 13th of July. Questions relating to the production and transportation of cotton and other Southern products will be discussed by some of the ablest men in the South. Hon. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, is President of the Congress. All Agricultural Societies, and State or Co-operative Granges are invited to send delegates. Messengers and correspondents from every part of the country will be present.

Would it not be well for a delegation from our Chamber of Commerce to attend this meeting, not, of course, as delegates, but as listeners? There are such intimate relations between agriculture and commerce that we believe that the presence of a delegation of our merchants would be welcome.

A Deadly Assault.

A colored man, about 55 years old, by the name of Ned Bryant, who has been in charge of Capt. Benj. Bryant's plantation, in Brunswick county, about ten miles above the city, was assaulted on Friday afternoon by Jim Pierce, colored, one of the hands employed on the place, and cut severely with an axe. Pierce had been told to perform some duty which he failed to do, and the case was reported to Capt. Bryant, who instructed his colored employee, Ned Bryant, to discharge him, and to tell him to leave the plantation. This he did on Friday afternoon, whereupon Pierce advanced upon him with an axe in his hand, with which he struck the old man several severe blows on the left arm, the most serious of which was one on the wrist, into which the axe cut deeply, severing the artery. Pierce at once took to the woods, but was pursued and caught by one of the injured man's sons, and was yesterday brought to the city and lodged in jail for a hearing before Justice Gardner to-morrow. The old man, when cut, bled very freely, but the hemorrhage was checked by means of cobwebs stuffed into the wound. He came down to the city yesterday afternoon when Capt. Bryant called with him on Dr. Geo. H. West, who rendered the necessary surgical attention.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Proceedings of Wilmington District Conference in Session at Magnolia.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference was called to order at 2½ o'clock, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., in the Chair, and opened with religious exercises conducted by Rev. J. T. Bagwell.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

F. D. Parker, delegate from Bladen Circuit, reported and took his seat in the Conference.

On motion of J. E. Leggett, the Chair was requested to appoint the usual committees.

The Chair announced the following committees:

On the Spiritual State of the Church—Rev. T. P. England, G. C. Garriss, W. N. Highsmith, W. A. Savage.

On Missions—Rev. J. Sandford, K. K. Council, J. A. Evans, J. M. Hartsell.

State of the Sunday Schools—W. M. Parker, F. A. Bishop, T G. Willard.

On Education—Rev. J. T. Gibbs, J. W. Carr, Dr. J. W. McGee, Rev. J. W. Randall.

Books and Periodicals—T. W. Smith, J. H. Mallard, W. N. Cooley, F. D. Parker.

Support of the Ministry—J. E. Leggett, W. J. Parker, Thos. Drew.

J. T. Groves, from Magnolia Circuit, arrived and took his seat in the Conference.

The Chair called for reports from the Pastors of the District. Rev. J. T. Gibbs gave a very encouraging report of the spiritual condition of his church; also gave a favorable report of Sunday Schools. W. N. Highsmith reported the financial condition of Fifth Street Church; not very good. Rev. J. W. Randall, of Magnolia Circuit, gave a favorable report of the spiritual condition of his charge; general good feeling exists on the circuit; there are four Sabbath Schools on the circuit in a flourishing condition; the financial condition is tolerably fair. Rev. T. W. Smith, Pastor of Cokesbury Circuit, reports an increased spiritual interest throughout the circuit; there are five prosperous Sunday Schools on this circuit; financial condition fair. Rev. T. P. England, Pastor of Smithville Circuit, reported the spiritual condition of his work very good and several accessions to the church; five Sunday Schools in a thriving condition and a general increased interest in this branch of the church; financial condition very good.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Conference was adjourned with the benediction.

At 8 o'clock Rev. J. Sandford preached an impressive sermon on the subject of "Stoning Jesus."

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Conference was opened at 9 o'clock with religious exercises conducted by Rev. J. A. Cunninggim, Agent of Greensboro Female College, the P. E. in the Chair. The roll was called and the minutes of the afternoon session of the first day were read and approved.

Among the visitors present were Rev. J. A. Cunninggim and Rev. J. A. Brooks.

W. J. Parker, of Bladen Circuit, reported and took his seat in the Conference.

The P. E. introduced Rev. J. A. Cunninggim to the Conference, who gave a very feeling and pointed little speech to the Conference.

On motion of J. E. Leggett, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., Rev. J. W. Randall, and Dr. J. W. McGee, were appointed a Committee on Public Worship.

On motion of Rev. T. W. Smith, a committee was appointed on Temperance, consisting of Rev. R. M. Brown, S. J. Herring, Junius Underwood, J. B. Duncan, T. J. Farlow.

Rev. J. Sandford, Pastor of Bladen Circuit, was called and gave a very encouraging report of the spiritual condition of his charge. The Sunday Schools on this Circuit are in a very flourishing condition, having eight in successful operation. W. J. Parker, lay delegate from Bladen Circuit, reported the financial condition very good.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell, Pastor of Elizabeth Circuit, reported the spiritual condition of his charge to be only fair; financial condition not good; Sunday school prospect very good.

Rev. J. B. Alford, Pastor of Clinton Circuit, arrived and took his seat in the Conference.

Rev. G. C. Garris, Pastor of Onslow Circuit, reported the spiritual condition prosperous; financial condition very good; Sunday school interest encouraging.

Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor of Front Street Church in Wilmington, arrived and took his seat in the Conference.

T. J. Farlow was announced as a lay delegate from Kenansville Circuit and took his seat in Conference.

Rev. J. B. Alford, Pastor of Clinton Circuit, was called and gave a favorable report of the spiritual condition of his charge; financial condition very good; Sunday school interest very good, and schools all prospering.

Rev. R. M. Brown, Pastor of Topsail Circuit, arrived and took his seat.

S. J. Herring and J. B. Duncan, from Topsail Circuit, reported and took their seats.

J. Underwood, lay delegate from Clinton Circuit, arrived and took his seat.

On motion of J. E. Leggett, the time for the meeting and adjournment of afternoon sessions was made 3 o'clock until 5.

The hour for adjournment arrived. Conference adjourned to hear a sermon by Rev. T. W. Smith, which was something worth hearing, and shows great study and theological research on the part of this young divine.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. J. B. Alford, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., in the Chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor of Front Street Church, reported his charge in a good spiritual condition. The Sunday School of this charge is in an excellent condition, with an average attendance of 160 pupils, all greatly interested in the school. The financial condition of this church is very good.

Capt. W. M. Parker, lay delegate from Front Street, and the very efficient Superintendent of the Sunday School, made a very encouraging report of the financial work of his Church, and especially of the great good accomplished by the Sabbath School under his charge.

Rev. R. M. Brown, of Topsail Circuit, was called, and reported the spiritual condition encouraging; Sunday School work improving, with increased interest; finances much better than last year.

The Committee appointed last year to establish a district school for this district, reported and were discharged.

On motion of J. E. Leggett a committee of five were appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Methodist school in Wilmington, to report at this session, said committee to consist of Rev. J. E. Mann, J. E. Leggett, W. M. Parker, Rev. J. T. Gibbs and Rev. F. A. Bishop.

Rev. L. Culbreth, of Cokesbury Circuit, arrived and took his seat in the Conference.

K. K. Council, lay delegate from Whiteville Circuit, reported the financial condition not very prosperous, but the spiritual and Sunday school interest encouraging.

Rev. T. P. England, of Smithville Circuit, by request of his charge requested the prayers of this Conference in their behalf, and for a greater out-pouring of God's spirit upon the people.

On motion of K. K. Council, Saturday, 10 o'clock, was fixed for election of delegates to Annual Conference.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. B. Alford.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., Rev. J. R Brooks preached a very impressive sermon.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Conference was opened at 9 o'clock with religious services conducted by Rev. R. M. Brown, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., in the Chair.

The minutes of the afternoon session of the previous day were read and approved.

Rev. J. B. Bailey, of Whiteville Circuit, arrived and took his seat.

Rev. W. L. Pigott, Pastor of Onslow Circuit, arrived and took his seat in Conference. He gave a very encouraging report of the spiritual condition of his charge. The Sunday School interest is not as great as it should be, but he hopes it will improve. The financial condition of this work is not well cared for.

Rev. J. B. Bailey, Pastor of Whiteville Circuit, gave a very encouraging report of the spiritual condition of his charge.

Rev. J. Sandford, by request of the Presiding Elder, reported the condition of Cape Fear Mission, which has been sadly neglected. There is a large field for usefulness, but it must be regularly attended to to accomplish much good. Rev. Love Culbreth also made a statement in the interest of Cape Fear Mission.

Rev. J. A. Cuninggim, Agent of Greensboro Female College, brought the interest of the College before the Conference, and laid the plan for securing the money to raise the debt of the College before the Conference. Success is certain, and there is light ahead. We can now see that the College is on a sure foundation.

Rev. J. E. Mann offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the plan of the Trustees of Greensboro Female College to relieve that institution of its indebtedness, and we will earnestly and practically co operate with our Presiding Elder and the Agent in carrying it out.

The Conference adjourned with the benediction, and afterwards heard a very impressive sermon from Rev. J. B. Alford, of Clinton Circuit.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference opened with religious exercises conducted by Rev. J. Sandford, P. E. in the chair. Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Rev. L. Culbreth, a local preacher from Cokesbury Circuit, gave an account of his work during the last year.

Rev. F. A. Bishop, local preacher from Fifth Street, gave a statement of his labor during the year.

Rev. W. N. Conoley, local preacher from Magnolia Circuit, reported his work during the year.

The Chair called for the Report of Committees.

Rev. J. T. Gibbs, Chairman of Committee on Education, offered a report recommending Trinity College, G. F. College and Davenport Female College as the Colleges of the N. C. Conference, and worthy of the support of the people, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. T. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Church Literature, read a report urging more extended circulation of our church literature, and recommending the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* to our people, also the *Nashville Advocate*, both as good papers, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. J. Sandford, Chairman of the Committee on Missions, read their report, which was adopted.

On motion of W. M. Parker, the P. E. was requested to petition the Bishop at next Annual Conference to send an assistant preacher to the Topsail Circuit, and an appropriation be made by the Mission Board for his support.

Rev. J. E. Mann made a very entertaining speech on the subject of Foreign Missions, which, from its force, is calculated to do great good.

On motion of J. T. Bagwell, Saturday P. M., at 8 o'clock, was fixed as the hour for working in the interests of Foreign Missions.

The Conference adjourned with the benediction.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., Rev. T. P. England, of Smithville Circuit, preached an earnest sermon.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Conference was opened with religious exercises conducted by Rev. F. A. Bishop, Rev. W. S Black in the chair.

The minutes of last session were read and approved.

Capt. J. W. Hinson, delegate from Front Street, reported and took his seat in the Conference.

Rev. J. W. Randall was appointed by the President to take subscriptions for the Raleigh *Christain Advocate*, and Rev. J. T. Bagwell for the Nashville *Advocate*.

The Committee on establishing a school in Wilmington were discharged.

Rev. J. C. Mann read the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reccomend The Life, Sermons and Speeches of Rev. Dr. Reid, published by his sons J. W. and F. L. Reid, to our people, and assure these children of our lamented brother that they have our warmest sympathies in their noble enterprise.

The hour for the election of delegates to the Annual Conference having arrived the Conference proceeded to nominate and elect the following brethren as delegates: Dr. J. W. McGee, K. K. Council, W. J. Parker and J. E. Leggett, and the following were elected as Alternates: S. D. Wallace, T. J. Tarlow, L C. Hubbard and W. A. Savage.

Rev. T. P. England was appointed to take subscriptions for the Life, Sermons and Speeches of Rev. Dr. Reid, and forward such subscriptions to his sons, Rev. F. L. Reid and J. W. Reid, Esq.

Bethany, on Cokesbury circuit, was selected as the place for holding the next District Conference.

The Committee on procuring a camp ground reported and were discharged.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Rev. R. M. Brown.

At 11 o'clock Rev. J. B. Bailey preached a studied sermon about "Jesus as Our Living Rock," calculated to do much good.

At 8 o'clock this P. M. Rev. J. E. Mann and Rev. J. T. Bagwell will speak on foreign missions.

General McRae.

The following anecdote of General Wm. McRae is told: Soon after the General took charge of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, an employee of the road entered the Superintendent's office and received, as he thought, some slight from General McRae. The employee departed in high dudgeon, and meeting some of his comrades, relieved his feelings by stating his opinion of his superior in very forcible language. Some days afterwards he was informed that these expressions had been reported to General McRae. Expecting instant discharge, the man hastened to the Superintendent and said, "General, I understand that it has been reported to you that I have been cursing you. I desire to apologise." Turning to the apologist, the General asked, "Have you performed your work to the satisfaction of Mr. ———?" (the employee's immediate boss). "Yes, sir." "Well, then, if you do your work all right and find spare time to curse me, you are at perfect liberty to do it." And thus the matter ended.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Clinton and Sampson County, and Matters and Things in General.

RANDOM JOTTINGS BY A BOHEMIAN.

Dear Old Journal:

(Your readers will pardon the affectionate and venerated style of address, for the "Old Landmark" is dear, very dear, to the writer, as well as to all its numerous friends of the orthodox democratic faith in this section.) The first ripples of the contest to close on the 1st of August are visible on the surface of our county politics, and candidates are already being talked of. Among the democrats Rev. J. L. Stewart, Maj. James M. Moseley, Wm. Kirby, Sol. J. Faison and E. W. Kerr are the names most prominently mentioned for the convention. They are all popular gentlemen, and have all, we believe, worked acceptably in public harness. Though we hear of no one who "desires" the nomination, yet we entertain not the slightest apprehension in the world lest there be a lack of unselfish patriots who can be induced for "love" (not money) to bear the party standard afloat in the coming campaign, for some "Barkis" you know, can always be found on such occasions, who is "willin" to place himself "in the hands of his friends." It is safe to say that whoever gets the democratic nomination will be triumphantly elected, as he will be sure to receive the undivided support of the party; and if other counties of the state shall do as well as Sampson our flag will be up the "morning after election."

The Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Patrons of Husbandry and Good Templars contemplate having a grand demonstration here on Friday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of aiding the orphans at Oxford. The main attraction of the occasion will be a first-class dinner at Faison Hall.

An Old Folks Concert, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is announced for Tuesday evening, the 1st proximo, at Faison Hall. The interest in the affair is so lively that there is no doubt of the popularity of Old Folks Concerts in Clinton. These entertainments are certainly among the quaintest, most refined, and most unique we have, and are always enjoyable, being doubly so when as in this case those who participate are our own citizens. We do not know the exact programme for the occasion, but the management is in such excellent hands that it cannot fail to be a success. Of this much we feel assured, there will be an excellent bill of fare somewhere about there—a very important part of the programme, but of this our community do not need to be informed, as it will be mainly such as they make it by their donations. Add to the list of substantials, such ice cream as comes, we suppose, from the frozen grottoes of the Arctic regions, or nearer, and such coffee as a Mussulman hopes to enjoy in his future paradise, but which dream he never expects to realize here, washed down with sublime lemonade as can only be drawn from an inexhaustible fountain, presided over by certain fairies at whose bidding alone can this nectar be made to flow; and we think the wants of the "inner man" will be tolerably well provided for. Of the intellectual part of the entertainment we are unable to speak thus definitely, but some of the other attractions may be enumerated thus: Certain bards will discourse such music as might have charmed Calypso, or excited the envy of old Orpheus himself; warblings from the silvery throats of such fair singers as only linger on this terrestial orb because their wings are not yet full grown; and though last, but not least, something seldom seen in this sublunary sphere—a large company of ladies and gentlemen, of lads and lassies, all radiant and happy, without a single unhappy or discontented face among them. This sight, for the sake of the spectacle, may all be there to see.

Certain advertisements in the JOURNAL remind the reader that the season of the year has arrived when the *ennui* of crowded cities and towns, the best friend of "summer resorts," begins to tell on the army of restless do-nothings who will soon be filing away to the coast and to the mountains in earnest. In a few days when the weather becomes more sultry and imperative the effect will be apparent at once in the increasing ink marks on hotel registers, and the fashionable resorts will don the ephemeral garb of summer life and pleasures; and the trails of fashion, instead of the winds and waves, will sweep the sandy beaches, or sport in mountain breezes, that bear a complacent satisfaction in the thought of perspiring and impecunious humanity in the towns and cities. If we had money enough to visit the fashionable watering places during the heated term, we wouldn't do it, but would buy a cosy little cottage at Smithville, or Smith's Island, or some other pleasant point down your delightful Cape Fear river, move into it, and lay off like the Shah of Persia, or some other Oriental prince, smoke our "Durham" or masticate our "Jeems River," sail our boat, wrestle with the prancing pig-fish, and let those who want to be crowded into a six by seven sweat-box in a large hotel to the tune of $4 or $5 a day, have their way.

Sampson county boasts a remarkable case of longevity and family multiplication. Mr. Ulley Lewis, of Mingo Township, grandsire to our neighbor "Archie" Lewis, is doubtless the oldest resident and most extensive grand-father in the Cape Fear section. Mr. L. is 105 years old, as is fully established by undisputed records, has 13 children, 117 grand-children, and 585 great-grand-children; is hale and hearty, his eyesight unimpaired, performs all his farm work unaided, declares that he can "cut and split 150 rails a day," and pauses for a rival. Watch him!

Judge McKoy, who has been absent on his circuit for many weeks, arrived home Monday morning. The warm congratulations of welcome from his numerous friends gave the strongest assurances of the regard in which he is held by the community.

In spite of the generally cool and backward season, the frequent showers and warm weather of the past few days have radically changed and improved the agricultural prospect, and the heart of the husbandman once more is glad.

Our merchants and mechanics seem to feel most sensibly the effects of the general dullness in the country.

The Spring term of the Superior Court, Kerr, Judge, commences here on Monday next.

Au revoir, SUB ROSA.

Clinton, N. C., May 25th.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: The valuation of town property for this year shows an increase of 50 per cent on the valuation of last year. This shows what we are doing.

The Washington Echo says: The total valuation of real and personal property, in Washington Township, for 1874, was $567,324, while that of 1875 is $612,285, showing an increase of about $45,000. If the other townships increase proportionally, the increased valuation of real and personal property in this county will reach $150,000.

The Charlotte Observer says: On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, Mr. Eccles, of the Central Hotel, fed 500 persons at each meal, and at each meal on Thursday a fraction over that number. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights he furnished sleeping accomodations for between 350 and 400 guests. The like of this was never before accomplished by any hotel in North Carolina. Not only were 1,500 people a day fed for

THE UBIQUITOUS WARREN

Further Movements of the Clerical Impostor

HE CHANGES NAME, WHISKERS AND RELIGION.

From Baltimore to New Orleans.

HIS ARREST, PAROLE AND ESCAPE.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

The Rev. (?) C. W. Warren, *alias* W. E. Copeland, has had two adventures lately, and from descriptions of his person, as well as of his manner and character and acts, we do not think there can be any doubt of the fact that he is the same man who "figured" in this city a short time since.

About the 1st of May, a clerical gentleman registered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, as W. E. Copeland, Massachusetts. He denuded himself of a long, flowing, black beard. Getting off on some pretense without paying his bill, he removed to the Carrollton Hotel, this time accompanied with a woman, and registered as "Geo. Warren and wife, Boston, Mass." There he remained for two days. He told the clerk that his wife would leave the Hotel that day, and would settle the bill. He was not subsequently heard of in that city, where it appears he had been in attendance on the meetings of the International Sunday School Convention. Mrs. Warren left in the afternoon, promising to send the money as soon as she reached her home in the city, which was on Hollins street. But she failed to pay the hotel bill or the hackman either, slamming and locking the door in the latter's face.

Warren *alias* Copeland had also stopped at the Eutaw House where he had registered as Mr. Reid. He preached during his stay in Baltimore in Rev. D. C. Marvin's Church, corner Green and Fayette streets, where he created quite a favorable impression.

His whereabouts since have been unknown until a telegram from New Orleans announced that Rev. W. E. Copeland had escaped closely shadowed by the police.

Of his movements in that city we gather the following particulars from the *Picayune* of the 26th inst.

The revelations contained in Monday morning's *Picayune* exhibit a striking coincidence of circumstances surrounding the Baltimore scandal case and the case of the self-styled Rev. W. E. Copeland, of the First Baptist Church of this city. There were apparently wanting only two circumstances to bring the identity of both out as one and the same man—his weight and the color of his beard. The Baltimore dispatch stated that he was about one hundred and seventy-five pounds in weight, and wore a long, flowing black beard, which he caused to be cut closely before leaving the "Monumental City." "Our" Mr. Copeland cannot be more than one hundred and forty-five pounds, and though he is evidently capable of raising a "long, flowing beard," its color could never be black without the aid of a dye.

It appears that on seeing the disclosures in Monday morning's *Picayune*, two prominent members of the First Baptist Church repaired to the Central Police Office and submitted the matter to Superintendent Loan. They stated that though Mr. Copeland was the Pastor of their Church, he was to them

PERSONALLY UNKNOWN.

About a month ago, being in want of a pastor, they wrote to a Dr. Warren, of Philadelphia, to recommend them one. "Dr. Warren" wrote a strong recommendation in favor of the "Rev. Mr. Copeland," who, his letter stated, was a young man of brilliant parts, without family encumbrance, who was desirous of procuring a settlement.

A correspondence was then opened with Copeland himself, resulting in his engagement. Copeland then started for New Orleans, and on his way down dropped in upon Baltimore at the International Sunday School Convention, and only arrived here about ten days ago. A question here arises as to who Dr. Warren is. The elders of the church seem to have obtained the name from a directory of some kind, and the general belief now is that Dr. Warren and Mr. Copeland are one and the same person.

With these facts in his possession, Detective Devereaux was detailed to work up the case. He presented himself about noon at the Upper City Hotel, where Copeland boarded, but the landlady informed him that his man was out. Devereaux procured the key of his room and went inside. He found his trunks out in the middle of the room, packed, and over one of them was stretched a duster, as though the owner contemplated a trip. Devereaux waited until he came in, and then took him down to the Central Police Station. Copeland manifested no impatience or annoyance under his arrest, but was

VEHEMENT IN HIS PROTESTATIONS

of non-identity with his Baltimore namesake. He said he needed but a few days to set things aright, as he had written to some friends in Philadelphia to forward evidences of his identity. Having given the names of some of his so-called friends, telegaams were dispatched to them, but in no instance was an answer received.

Devereaux having signified a wish to examine his trunks, both of them returned to the hotel. The Baltimore Copeland having gone under the aliases of Reid and Warren, the detective's main purpose was to discover some written evidence that his prisoner had gone under either of these names.

He went through a number of letters, but found all addressed to "Rev. W. E. Copeland." During the investigation the prisoner seemed very much affected by his plight, and with difficulty restrained the tears that started to his eyes. One of the letters, written by some of his personal friends, read something like the following: "Come back. The people have forgoten all about that affair."

In explanation to this mystic paragraph, Copeland said that he had some trouble in the early part of his ministry. From this the detective drew the inference that he had been a *bona fide* minister at one time, but had fallen from grace and into misfortune. He was convinced of this by a certificate Mr. Copeland showed him, purporting to be from some ecclesiastical school or college in New York, and certifyng to his ordination as a minister. He told the detective that when in Baltimore the only connection he had ever had with any lady was once that he dined with one, but that nothing further took place between them.

The detective then brought him back to the police station, and Judge Evans was called in. They claimed that they had no charge upon which to hold him. He had married a couple last week, but this malfeasance was not considered sufficient to hold him. The Judge accordingly paroled him, on the understanding that he would appear in court next day, and Copeland departed, with the assurance that in a few days he would furnish sufficient evidence of his innocence.

a cab and removed his baggage from the Upper City Hotel, stating that he was going to the St. James. He told the cabman to drive to the St James, and on arriving there he took up a satchel and duster, which he deposited with the clerk, and registered himself as "W. E. Copeland, Philadelphia." He then went out by the ladies' entrance and has not since been heard of.

Copeland is a man rather below medium size, very full in the face, with a light complexion. Though his appearance does not indicate it, he is said to be a man of fine talents. The satchel and duster still remain at the St. James Hotel, and will probably never be called for.

For the Journal

"Election of Professors for the University," &c.

Messrs Editors:—I see in the Raleigh *News* an article signed "Scribner," on this subject, naming Gov. Graham, Hon. Geo. Davis, and finally Gen. Joe E Johnston, for the Presidency.

Allow a North Carolinian to name a native North Carolinian, as far superior to Gen. Johnston, for the Presidency of the University, as Gov. Graham is to Solomon Pool; and we mean no reflection upon Gen. Johnston.

I nominate Gen. Braxton Bragg, a native of the Old North State—a most thorough man and scholar, as well as a great soldier. I say "*great*," fully understanding what the word means.

Gen. Bragg's military history, when impartially written, and compared with our great Southern commanders will not make his friends blush or hang their heads, and we speak of what *we know*. One example only. How will the *results* of the Kentucky campaign compare with either the "Sharpsburg" or the "Gettysburg" campaign? I leave the faithful historian to make the record.

How few people *think* for themselves and give credit where credit is due, or blame where blame should follow bad conduct. Popular clamor for or against a man is often enough to *deify* or *damn him*.

But, to return, Gen. Bragg has had no Virginia birth place notoriety to help him, and if he has merit it must be demonstrated at the "point of the bayonet," so to speak. Educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1837 with high distinction, being fifth from head on the general merit roll, in a class of fifty graduates. It was an able class.

Amongst the graduates were Gen. Dyer, late Chief of Ordinance, U. S. A., Gen. Jubal A. Early, who was 17th Joseph Hooker or "fighting Joe," Pemberton, and others.

Gen. Bragg was stationed for several years before the Mexican war, in Charleston Harbor, and from that joined General Taylor, on the Texas frontier. The public knows how well he served his country in Mexico. How his battery, with one other, *saved the day* (25th February, 1847) at Buena Vista.

As an administrative officer he has no superior. Order, system, and regularity are his leading characteristics. His influence upon the young officers is a remarkable feature in his character, as all those who served with him at Fort Moultrie, from 1842 to 1845, will bear testimony.

I say from personal knowledge of his character for honesty, sobriety, and high-toned principles, that Gen. Bragg has few superiors for the position of President of the University of North Carolina. But I have not the least idea that the Trustees will elect him, nor do I think he would accept the position if it were offered him.

May 28th. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Cape Fear at the Centennial.

We clip the following handsome reference to the part borne by the people of the Cape Fear at the Centennial, from the columns of the Atlanta *Herald*:

"Wilmington and Fayetteville, the lower capital and the upper metropolis of the Cape Fear region, appeared to have been transported, almost *en masse*, to add the lustre of the revolutionary fame of the Cape Fear to the commemoration of the glory of the mountain region of Carolina. Besides her organized delegations, Wilmington was represented by members of her historic families. As 'one star differeth from another star in glory,' so the deeds of the revolutionary patriots of Cape Fear, and those of Mecklenburg, are to be separated only by a question of locality and not of degree. Co-operating in the worthy commemoration of yesterday with the descendants of those Grahams and Alexanders, whom Cornwallis made illustrious forever as the 'Hornets of Rebellion,' were descendants of that Hugh Waddell and John Ashe who openly flouted British authority by destroying the stamps in the Cape Fear, and of that Moses John DeRosset, who, as Mayor of Wilmington, headed the demonstrations of disloyalty with which Wilmington seized the boat of the *Diligence*, lying in the Cape Fear, to enforce the Stamp Act, and afterwards made an illumination in honor of the enforced concessions of the royal Governor."

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever on this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of western and south-western States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water; and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Charles Lamb, Essayist,

Denounced all spirituous liquors as "Wet Damnation." Poor fellow; he knew whereof he spake, by sad experience, and if living, would apply the same to Alcoholic Excitants, advertised as Cureall. But there is *one* Tonic and Alterative in existence—the best the world has ever known—which contains no alcohol. It is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons Purgative Pills* in small doses.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

Children's Colored Shoes.

Just received direct from the Manufactory a fine assortment of Children's Buff, Bronze and Black Shoes of all sizes, with and without heels. Also Gents Hand-Sewed Box-Toe and Machine-Sewed Low Quarter Shoes.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers in great variety at C. A. PRICE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many medicines with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. HOUGHTON, Police Officer, Station 6,
Boston Mass., May 9 1871.

Heartfelt Prayer.

ST. PAUL, Aug 22, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about seven months since with Bronchitis which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring humble servant,
BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

Make it Public.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I *know* VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it.

I am, &c., respectfully,
L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

may 27 126-4w

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

The most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer,

MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S. Also,

Herring's Safe's Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

MANUFACTURERS

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 53 Camp Street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 93 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 303 St Paul's st, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS BROWN & Co, 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 139 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co, 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS MORSE & Co., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 5th and Main St, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

april 16 91-d&w-10w-ecd

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER May, 1851 "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS

NEW YORK

Du Pont's Powder.

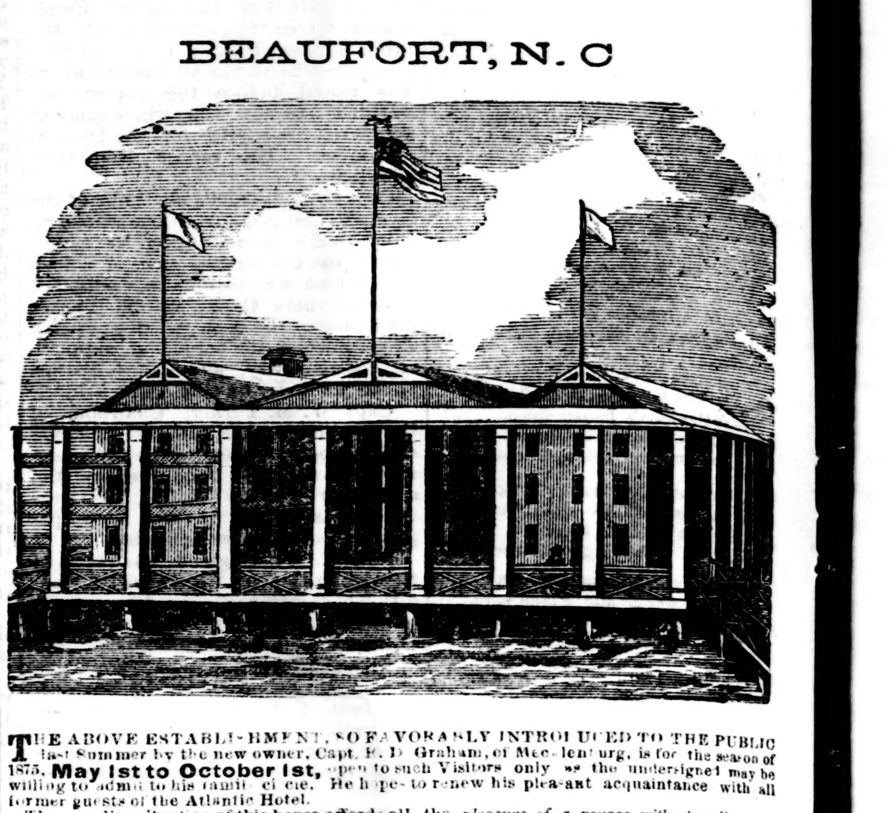
RIFLE, SPORTING AND MUSKET,

BLASTING AND MINING—In Whole, Half and Quarter Kegs.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer, will be opened for the Season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such Visitors only as may be willing to [illegible] former [illegible] the new regime, [illegible]

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without peril or seasickness.*

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating [illegible]

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries [illegible]

All the [illegible] Boats, fast sailing [illegible]

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visits to points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned.

Music, Ball and Croquet Parks open to [illegible]

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family wants it. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5 Chromos. AM. M'F'G CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp. F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass 4w

COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists.

$ MONEY FOR AGENTS IN [illegible] B. B. WHITE & CO., Newark, N. J.

$10 to $500 Invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. 72 page book explaining everything, and a copy of the Weekly Report sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] E. M. REED, [illegible] NEW YORK.

STOCK SPECULATIONS. Conducted by us in every form, on Commission only. [illegible] lowest rates. [illegible] $5,000 Profit. Pamphlet, explaining business [illegible] Wall Street [illegible] free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. 4w

5,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR GENUINE EDITION LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE. By Rev. J. E. CHAMBLISS, [illegible] personal [illegible] JOURNALS," [illegible] Achievements. [illegible] Wealth [illegible] Minerals [illegible] pages, [illegible] interest. [illegible] 3,000 first [illegible] BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., and Cincinnati, O. 4w

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at Extremely Low Prices for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly instalments. [illegible] WATERS' New Scale PIANOS are the best made. [illegible] WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled. [illegible] A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED JURUBEBA Has established itself as a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels. IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, [illegible] removes all obstructions [illegible] system. IT IS NOT AN ADVERTISED BITTERS, but is a VEGETABLE TONIC which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite [illegible] strength [illegible] IT CAN BE RECOMMENDED [illegible] sales [illegible] your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa, Wholesale Agents.

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. [illegible] Full particulars [illegible] elsewhere [illegible] offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. may 25

Our Eastern Hay

Is tip top. Best in the Market. If you doubt come and see it.

Our original Elm Grove Family Flour warranted—$8 50 Per Bbl.

GRANT & MINTON.

may 30

Notice.

North Carolina Rail Road Company,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., May 25, 1875.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Greensboro, N. C., on Thursday, July 8th, 1875. Book of Stock transfer will be closed from May 1st, 1875, until [illegible]

J. A. McCAULEY, [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF THE

N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation will be sent free of charge on application.

For Bonds and full information address without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

april 8

KEEP COOL.

ICE Plentiful and Cheap at the

NEW ICE HOUSE,

Dock, between Water and Front Sts

B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

may 15-tf

MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Mt. Airy, N. C.

OPENS 15th OF MAY, 1875.

Board Per Month, $35; Per Week, $12.50; Per Day, $2 50.

WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect [illegible] Winston, N. C., where [illegible] to the Springs.

N. S. SMITH & SONS, Proprietors.

april 27

Pee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties?

Rates for advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changes of advertisements.

DUCKETT & ERVIN, Editors.

march 3 tf

A Mystery Unexplained.

The Public are astonished and all exclaim how remarkably cheap you can Buy

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at

A. DAVID'S,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier.